The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MAY 25, 1892. NO. 8

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

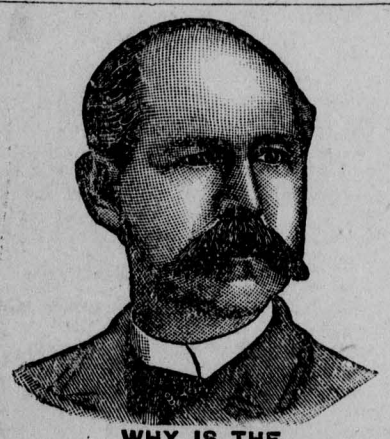
S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Ca ville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.☜
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

I saw a dainty maiden,
Small, delicate and fair,
And said unto our mutual friend:
"She cannot have a care.
Her gray eyes look untroubled,
And show her peace within;
Her hands are like the lilies
That neither toil nor spin."

"Ah my friend, you are mistaken,"
My neighbor said to me;
"This is as busy a little soul
As one could wish to see.
These hands, so like the lilies,
That seem but made to cling,
Both sow and reap, although she is
A daughter of the King.

"She is but one of many
All given to noble deeds;
But one in that vast army
That follow where He leads.
Dear little feet, that travel
So many miles a day,
To succor earth's forsakan—
God bless them on their way?"

No wonder this fair maiden
Looks placid, like the rest,
As she glances at the token
Of silver on her breast.
The pledge that she her service
Will to His dear cause bring,
And prove herself most truly
A daughter of the King.

Only a Child.

BY LUCIUS FRANKLIN ROBERTS.

It's only a child, is it? Only a child has just as much individuality as you have. It has been decided by excellent authorities that the character is almost fully formed at ten years of age, and babies have been known to pine away from pure jealousy when their mothers have taken other babies to nurse. "A child" has strong feelings, that often amount to passions. It loves; it can hate; it grows angry or jealous; it despairs and rejoices. It can take stock of you, mentally and personally, so to speak, before you guess it; and you should show it the same justice and consideration that should be shown to any grown person. Pet it one day and cuff it the next; promise it a toy and never bestow it; cuff its ears when you are put out; or make it, as some grown people do, your little slave, sending it up and down stairs on its little short legs a dozen times an hour, when you are twice as able to wait upon yourself, and it will understand what you are doing, though its smooth, round face and long-lashed eyes may not tell the tale. By and by it will rebel, and you will call it "bad," and whip it. It is you who are "bad," not the baby; you who have taught it what an unjust world this is too early, and forced the buds of suspicion and defiance into full and premature bloom.

See what children can do. Understand their love and endurance, when the great principles of self-sacrifice have been taught them by example. Look at the poor washerwoman's boy, bringing her pails of water and carrying home her basket and making a martyr of himself lovingly by "minding baby," whom he generally holds upside down or jogs about in a springless wagon of home manufacture, it is true, though that does not altar the spirit of the thing.

Look at the good little Dame Burdens, trotting at the heels of the many-childed mothers, hard-worked farmers' wives, ironing towels, brushing floors and baking cakes when they are no higher than the table, and must climb up on something to reach the greater part of their work.

Look at the slender little girl who has taken the poor mother's place, when she faltered into an early grave, and who is now mother to her baby brothers and sisters.

The loving heart of childhood makes it very strong, often and often. It can be very wicked, too. It can fight and steal and swear ferociously. I almost believe that a bad child is worse than a bad man, for I never saw a man who had not some soft spot in his heart, and there are children in the city's grimy streets who seem to have no vulnerable point who do not even understand when you are trying to be kind to them.

Children, of course, are always in a measure ignorant; but they are always learning something by experience. They build wonderful castles; they have glorious hopes. They are absolutely of more importance than we grown folk, for all our experience and all our inventions will descend to them, and they will have their own to boot. While many are petted, and even spoiled, yet very few are treated precisely as they should be. The common habit of treating them as though they were unreasoning beings is a terribly wrong one. That other habit of forbidding a child to "ask questions" amounts to insanity. Its opinions should be inquired into, and set right, if need be; its questions civilly and sensibly replied to; even its tastes in a measure consulted. If a child "hates fat meat," why should it be forced to swallow it? If it craves sugar, my opinion is that Nature prompts the desire. Always being taught that its parents and guardians have kindly and loving authority over it, it should still, from the first, know itself a responsible being.

Above all, early youth should never be forced to endure mortification. Children who are sent to school are placed by this act in a little world of their own. This world criticises minutely, and is of great importance to itself. Many good parents, knowing that certain garments are serviceable, will force their children to wear them against their own will and despite their prayers and entreaties. There are popular opinions in all schools, and if Mrs. Smith chooses to send her boy to school in a calico apron with long sleeves, or to dress him in tunics after the regulation age for pantaloons and jackets, his life will be made miserasble for him by the school tyrant, little Bill Brown. He will be laughed at, and teased and agonized; and when he prays to be dressed like others, the matter should be considered. Affectionate parents, remembering only nice little village "pay schools," will often refuse to listen to entreaties trom their children for clothes like other boys—for lunch boxes, instead of a basket.

I fancy a case of brain-fever was brought about by an ill-judging maiden aunt, who out of pure love forced a sensative boy of mine to wear his sister's hood to school for a week, after a bad attack of the mumps. How would you feel, my good lady, forced to go to church in a man's tall stove-pipe hat? Yet you would suffer less than that wretched little martyr.

Children are peple of very strong feelings, much ignorance, intense sensitiveness, and of insufficient height and strength and command of language for this world's bustle, and so we ought to look upon them. And so we do, if we have any small amount of common-sense or not blinded by the intense egotism of maturity.—*New York Ledger.*

What the Baby Can Do.

It can wear out a $1 pair of kid shoes in twenty-four hours.

It can keep its papa busy advertising in the newspapers for a nurse.

It can occupy both sides of the largest sized bed manufactured simultaneously.

It can cause its father to be insulted by every second-class boarding-house in the city who never "takes children," which, in nine cases out of ten, is very fortunate for the children.

It can make itself look like a fiend just when mamma wants to show what a pretty baby she has.

It can make an old bachelor in the room adjoining use language that, if uttered on the street would get him into the penitentiary for two years.

It can go from the furthest end of the room to the foot of the stairs in the hall adjoining quicker than its mother can just step into the closet and out again.

It can go to sleep "like a little angel," and just as mamma and papa are starting for the theatre it can wake up and stay awake till the last act.

These are some of the things a baby can do. But there are other things as well. A baby can make the commonest house the brightest spot on earth.

It can lighten the burdens of a loving mother's life by adding to them. It can flatten its dirty little face against the window pane in such a way that the tired father can see it as a picture before he rounds the corner. Yes; babies are great institutions, particularly one's own baby.—*Boston Gazette.*

Marrying a Drunkard.

Many girls are making a fatal mistake by thinking they are getting a man by linking themselves to any kind of a fellow. Nothing can justify a girl for marrying a drunkard. In order to be sure that your husband will never be a drunkard, make him promise before you marry him that he will never indulge in intoxicating drinks. Single blesedness is far better than double cussedness. You cannot expect a man who has lost self-respect to respect you, however much he may love you. We heard of a young English lady who came to New York to marry a young man to whom she was affianced in England.

He had come to this country two years previous to engage in business. She had known him as a sober young man. During the time she was preparing her wedding outfit he came to see her one evening when just drunk enough to be foolish. She was shocked and pained. He admitted that occasionally he drank to excess. She immediately stopped preparation, and told him she could not marry him.

He protested vehemently, and made great promises, but she declared positively that she dare not trust her future happiness to a man who had formed such a habit. "I came," she said, "three thousand miles to marry the man I loved, but rather than marry a drunkard I will return." And so she did, and proved herself strong and wise. A thousand times better dissolve the tenderest ties than be linked to the body of death called drunkard. Do you believe it girls? Go and ask the drunkard's wife what she thinks.

Sunshiny Husbands.

We read so much about the obligation laid upon the wife to be a perpetual sunbeam in the house, that a word to husbands on this topic may not be amiss. Husbands ought always to wear a smiling countenanc. Should the care of providing the raw material to make home weigh you down, never mind, always go home with a smile. Husbands have often lost the affection of their wives by looking careworn. Be careful about your personal appearance; much depends upon that. Be sure that your hair is smoothly arranged and your collar spotless before presenting yourself at the breakfast table. It is by attention to such little things that you may be able to retain the affection of your wife. Don't complain if you are sick. A complaining husband often drives a woman to seek more congenial society. If you have a toothache, smile. The wife may find it necessary to absent herself from home every evening and decorate herself with ribbons of various hues if you complain. Keep up with the times. Your wife, having the care of the education of the children, naturally reads more than you. Don't let her. After you have worked twelve or fourteen hours a day, devote the remainder to keeping your mind in good trim, so that your wife may not find a more congenial spirit elsewhere. Pay strict attention to these rules and your marriage will not be a failure.

Friendship is one of the greatest boons that life can have. As Bacon says, "it redoubleth joys and cutteth grief in halves." But where brotherhood is united with it it attains a still richer result; for then it has a world of memories and early associations in common—the mutual love of the same honored parents, the recollections of the same beloved home and of past scenes vividly impressed on the minds of both, in which no other friend, however dear, can possbly share.

The original autograph commission of Captain Nathan Hale of Connecticut, the martyr spy of the Revolution, was sold for $1,775 at a recent auction in New London. The state of Connecticut sont in a bid of $250, but it was bought by a firm of autograph dealers, who now hold it at $5,000.

During the year 1891 4,207 vessels passed through the Suez Canal, and of these only twenty-six carried the American flag.

The longest bridge in this country is the trestle which crosses Lake Pontchartrain, in Louisiana. It is nearly twenty five miles long.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & Old Sons and

Queer Modes of Burial.

According to the Philadelphia Press, the Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or in one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. During the time of the old Roman empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were burned. The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans. In India, up till within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes. When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere." The natives of Australia tie the hands of their dead together and pull out their nails. This is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and become a vampire. The primitive Russians place a certificate of character in the dead person's hands.

A Unique Railway President.

Otto Mears, the President of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, is a unique character. When a lad of ten years he ran off from Russia as a cabin boy on a lumber sloop in the Gulf of Finland, and a year later he found himself in San Francisco with a single $2.50 gold piece. He was a soldier in the war in California, Then a burro packer and an ox driver. Afterward he developed into a railroad contractor, and ever since he has been on the high tide of prosperity. He owns farms and cattle ranches and has helped to make and unmake Colorado Congressmen and Senators. Mears is now a wiry, rather dried up looking man of fifty-two. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Woolsack's Connection With Law.

The woolsack is a large square bag of wool, covered with red cloth, and having neither legs nor arms. In England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of National wealth might be kept constantly in mind woolsacks, on which the judges sat, were placed in the House of Peers. Hence the Lord Chancellor of England, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to be "appointed to the woolsack."—Courier-Journal.

Honey Statistics.

Honey statistics indicate the number of what the early English lexicographer, Nicholas Bailey, calls "mansions for bees." The hives are estimated: Greece, 30,000; Denmark, 90,000; Russia, 110,000; Belgium, 200,000; Netherlands, 240,000; France, 950,000; Germany, 1,450,000; Austria, 1,558,000. In the United States 2,800,000 hives produce 61,000 pounds of honey.—Detroit Free Press.

Fish do not seem to exist below 400 fathoms, with the exception of the shark.

A Tiffin (Ohio) man carries a gold coffin screw one hundred years old for luck.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of strength, comfort and self-confidence.

Kidney Trouble.

"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DISASTER AT SIOUX CITY.

A Wave From the River Rushes Through the Town.

Many Drowned and 8000 People Made Homeless.

At least eleven people drowned, thousands left homeless and hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage to property were the results of a sudden and unexpected rise in the Floyd River at Sioux City, Iowa.

A great wave came down the river which flows through the centre of the city. It was already swollen bank full.

Warning had been given but a short time before the wave came to the inhabitants of the low lands. The first intimation most of them had, however, was a volume of water spreading over the banks to a depth of three feet and throwing a mist of foam from it. In a few minutes the water had risen above the first floor, and inside of an hour and a half had risen four feet. It then continued to rise steadily, but not so rapidly

Probably ten thousand inhabitants of the city live in the low ground which was overflowed. So rapid was the rise of the tide that great numbers were unable to escape, and the work of rescue engaged the energy of the people.

At twelve o'clock eleven persons were reported drowned. The only names obtained were Nellie West, a child, and Mrs. Louise Horner and her two children.

The fire alarm was sounded to call out more workers. All the boats from the boat houses on the Sioux River were brought in and were used to save life and property.

The Missouri River is very high, and when the flood in the Floyd River struck it the water dammed up and rushed over the adjacent low grounds. The stock yards and packing houses were situated at the confluence of the two rivers and they were quickly inundated. About two thousand head of live stock were drowned.

The whole railroad yards and switching track district was under water, and there has been immense damage to the roundhouses and railroad property. The roundhouses of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha were damaged to the extent of $40,000. That road, the Illinois Central and Sioux City and Northern enter the city by the Floyd Valley, and all were compelled to stop. Not a train left Sioux City that day.

The water reached to Jennings street on Fourth street at one o'clock. The Hotel Fowle and the Boston Investment Company's building were surrounded with water. The Union Depot was cut off at nine o'clock.

It was estimated that eight thousand people were driven from their homes. All business was suspended. The Chamber of Commerce organized for relief work. Before noon the ladies had several soup and lunch houses opened for the flood sufferers.

At Spencer, Iowa, a fearful wind and rain storm from the northwest raged. Such a fall of water in a similar length of time has never been known there. The Sioux River rose two feet. Three to four hundred feet of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul track was washed out at a creek two miles east of that city, the track being carried entirely off. The entire country along the river was under water.

The water in the Des Moines River at Ottumwa reached the highest point since the great floods of 1851. The electric light plant there shut down, and this left the city in darkness that night. Trains were badly delayed.

The Little Sioux Valley is under water and it was feared that the loss of life would be heavy. Trains on all railroads were hours late or abandoned, and the Illinois Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis lost heavily by slides and the washing away of bridges and embankments.

Conservative estimates placed the area under water in the section immediately surrounding St. Louis, Mo., on both sides of the river at 400 square miles of fertile lands, the depth being from two to twenty feet.

Fully 1500 families in that area left their homes with little prospect of an early return. The main suffering was in the American Bottom and on Missouri Point.

As an instance of the suffering in the former locality there were nearly 500 people gathered on the bluffs, for whom St. Clair County, Illinois, was asked to supply food and shelter.

Missouri Point, the land lying like a triangle between the Missouri and Mississippi, a triangle of land twenty-seven miles on the river side by twelve at the base, was covered with water and every living soul driven to higher land.

The washout of the approach to the Union Pacific bridge, at Omaha, Neb., was serious. Fully 300 feet of the approach gave way.

A funnel-shaped cloud passed over Cone, Iowa. In passing over the bluff it razed a number of houses and barns, and unroofed a number of others. A young man named Gay was picked up, carried twenty yards and seriously injured.

A cloudburst near the head of the Blue River in Kansas swept away the house of William Sherman, drowning one child and four horses. Loss of life was also reported from the Watson neighborhood, about twelve miles northwest of Manhattan.

SNOW IN MAY.

New England and a Portion of New York Experience a Winter Storm.

Snow commenced falling at six o'clock in the morning along the northern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, commencing at White River Junction, Vt., and continuing as far south as North Boscawen, N. H. In many towns four inches covered the freshly opened leaves and flowers.

The south bound freight train from Woodsville came into Franklin at half-past nine covered with three inches of snow. The hills of Franklin and North Boscawen were white with snow, through which green grass five inches high overtopped, making a novel spectacle to the passengers of the morning southward train, upon which the snow still fell as far south as Penacook, below which it lost itself in a pouring rain at Concord. It is learned that considerable damage has been done to the cherry and apple crop in Northern New Hampshire.

Three inches of snow fell in New Hamshire at Dublin and six inches at Chesterfield. At Hanover five inches of snow fell.

It has snowed hard all through the valley at West Randolph, Vt. It is not thought that any damage will be done to growing crops. At Montpelier a half inch of snow fell.

Four inches of snow fell in New York State at North Creek, Warren County, and at Johnsburg snow covered the grass. The mountains near Warrensburg were covered two inches deep. There was a severe flurry of snow in the Catskill Mountains, the ground in many places being completely covered.

The fields in the eastern part of Dutchess County, New York, were covered with an inch of snow. The storm was the heaviest at Mount Riga and through the Harlem Valley.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

Successful Execution of Tice at the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison.

Joseph L. Tice, the Rochester wife murderer, was executed by electricity at 6:39 o'clock a few mornings ago in Auburn (N. Y.) Prison.

The execution is considered a great success. There was nothing revolting about it. The witnesses saw no burning of flesh, no exhalation of air from the lungs, no struggling of the victim. The murderer met his fate calmly. He was apparently unmoved while being strapped in the chair, and he had nothing to say at the last.

The electric current was turned into the body four times, each contact being brief. The physician in charge believed that better results would be obtained in this way than with two long contacts. The complete time of contact was fifty seconds.

At the request of Dr. Daniels, Drs. Baker and Irvine examined the body. They said there was no pulsation whatever. Tice was dead. The other physicians also examined the body a little later. All agreed that Tice had passed into eternity the instant the first contact was made. A close examination of the body showed no marks or burns upon it.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

21

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$1 95	@$	—
Medium, 1891, choice	1 67½	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 10	@	—
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 50	@	1 60
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 37½	@	1 40
1891, bags	1 32½	@	1 35
1891, Scotch	—	@	1 37½
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras	21	@	21½
Elgin, extras	21	@	21½
Other West, extras	—	@	—
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	20	@	20½
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	19½
Welsh tubs, 1sts	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds	16	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	15	@	17
Im. creamery, 2ds	13	@	14
Im. creamery, 3ds	12	@	12½
Factory—Fresh, extras	—	@	—
Fresh, 1sts	—	@	13
Fresh, 2ds	12	@	12½
Rolls—Fresh extras	—	@	—
NEW CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fine	10½	@	—
Full cream, fair to prime	9¼	@	10
Full cr. colored, fine	10⅜	@	10¼
Common to fair	9	@	10
Part skims, choice	7½	@	8
Part skims, fair to good	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	5½
Full skims	1	@	2½
Pennsylvania—Skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	16	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	16	@	—
Fresh, fair to good	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz	—	@	14
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	18	@	18½
Goose Eggs, per doz	16	@	20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Russet, per d. h. bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
Strawberries, Charleston, qt.	10	@	20
Maryland, qt	16	@	18
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	27	@	—
1891, prime	25	@	26
1891, common to good	20	@	24
1890, choice, per lb	20	@	21
1890, common to prime	14	@	20
Old odds	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	—	@	13
Western, per lb	—	@	13
Chickens, Western	—	@	—
Local, medium to prime	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	75	@	95
Western, per pair	70	@	85
Geese, Western, per pair	1 12	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 00	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	40	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	16
Mixed weights	15	@	—
Young toms, fair to prime	14	@	15
Old toms	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers	45	@	50
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13	@	—
Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Spring, L. I. per lb	26	@	30
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	11
Capons—Phila., extra large.	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium.	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 50	@	2 50
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl.	—	@	—
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb.	1 12	@	1 25
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 00	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.	1 50	@	5 00
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	—	@	—
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	—	@	—
Orange County, red, bbl.	—	@	—
Orange County, yellow.	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	—	@	—
Eastern, white, per bbl.	—	@	—
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl.	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl.	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl.	—	@	—
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	—	@	—
String beans, Fla., per crate.	1 50	@	3 50
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl.	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	1 50	@	2 00
Asparagus, new, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Green Peas, Va., basket	1 75	@	2 00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves	3 35	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	3 50	@	8 00
Sheep	4 50	@	5 62½
Lambs	5 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	4 75	@	5 15
Dressed	5¾	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 60	@	4 75
Patents	4 75	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95⅜	@	96¾
Rye—State	83	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	51½	@	54
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	—
Mixed Western	35	@	37½
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	5.90	@	5.90

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

96TH DAY.—Funeral services over the body of Senator Barbour, of Virginia, were held in the Senate Chamber, Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University, officiating.

97TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was again considered. Mr. McPherson's amendment being rejected, thirty to eighteen ——Mr. Hale introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamship Despatch on Assateague Shoales, Va., in 1891——Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to authorize the registration of steamships and vessels of the United States which are to be built by the American Steamship Company, of which Austin Corbin is to be the head. The company will have a capital of at least $10,000,000. Its vessels will ply between New York City or some port on Long Island and Great Britain.

98TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill, with all the Senate amendments intact—battleship, double-turreted monitor, four light-draft cruisers and six torpedo boats—passed by a vote of thirty-three to eighteen.

99TH DAY.—Committee amendments to the River and Harbor bill were acted upon, and Mr. Frye's bill to exempt vessels from the obligation of paying State pilotage fees was passed. The Senate, by three hours' rapid work, got through with every item in the bill, and adopted all the committee's amendments, making a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in this year's appropriations, with a contract clause attached——A bill to make Commodore William P. McCann (retired) a Rear Admiral on the retired list of the navy was introduced.

100TH DAY.—The River and Harbor bill passed without division after having been under consideration about five hours altogether——Mr. Quay introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for a survey for the proposed ship canal from Philadelphia across New Jersey to New York Bay.

In the House.

111TH DAY.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed——The House then adjourned to the Senate Chamber to participate in the funeral ceremonies over the body of the late Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia.

112TH DAY.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was continued——Mr. Bryan introduced a bill placing rough lumber on the free list and reducing duties on manufactures of wood.

113TH DAY.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was continued, Mr. Holman yielding to an increase in the amount set aside for the surveys of public lands——Mr. Geary introduced the Hiscock bill to admit the Pacific Mail steamship China to American registry.

114TH DAY.—The House spent the day in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair.

114TH DAY.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was continued——Mr. Cockran introduced the Corbin Steamship Registry bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chandler.

115TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was again considered, ten pages being covered. Almost the entire session was occupied in discussing an amendment offered by Mr. Forney, which was adopted, ninety-six to ninety-three, providing that all pension money received by inmates of National Soldiers' Home in excess of $5 per month should be deducted for maintaining the homes, except where the disabled soldiers have a wife, dependent parent or a minor child. Then the excess should be sent to such dependent by the managers.

LIBERTY'S FIRST BREATH.

Celebrating the Signing of the Famous Mecklenberg Declaration.

Senator Hill, of New York, who delivered the oration at the 117th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, arrived in Charlotte, N. C., at an early hour that morning accompanied by Senators Ransom and Gray, Representative Alexander and others of prominence. The party was met at the station by a procession, composed of military and civic organizations and citizens generally, and escorted to the hotel.

The signing of this declaration has always been celebrated in Charlotte. The celebration of 1875 attracted the largest attendance ever known in the history of the town, but the assemblage gathered this year was considerably larger than that one. The city was profusely decorated and the stately arch that spaned the four corners of the principal square of the town was a particularly handsome object.

Thirty thousand visitors were on the streets. The day opened with the firing of salutes. A sham battle was the feature of the morning exercises and was participated in by 1000 troops. Senator Hill and party reviewed the military parade from the Central Hotel balcony at eleven A. M.

At one o'clock Senator Hill delivered his oration in the Auditorium Building before 8000 people.

DYNAMITERS IN SPAIN.

Nineteen Persons Blown Up in an Explosion at Goldocano.

An explosion took place in a dynamite factory at Goldocano, Spain, causing the death of sixteen men and three women. The report of the explosion was heard a distance of twelve miles.

The scenes witnessed when the families of the workmen were assembled on the spot were heartrending. One woman, seeking her husband, found only his head, while another found the corpse of her husband with the head blown off at a great distance from the factory. The explosion was caused by two small boxes of nitro glycerine.

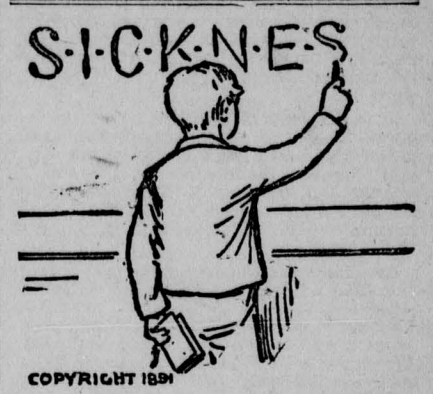
Two workmen were discharged from the factory for insubordination. They threatened revenge, and the superintendent saw them running away from the back of the smaller of the two buildings, in which a large quantity of nitro glycerine was stored. A few seconds later there was a terrific report, both buildings were lifted about forty feet into the air and then went to splinters. All the people in the immediate neighborhood were stunned by the shock. In Bilboa, five miles away, the ground trembled as if shaken by an earthquake, and the people ran into the streets in a panic.

The scene of destruction is appalling. For hundreds of yards round the factory only ruins are left. Splinters of the ruined factory covered the ground, but not a piece of board or beam as large as a man's arm could be found. Trees were split down the trunks, outbuildings were laid flat and not a chimney was left standing within a radius of a mile and a half.

A COMPANY has been organized at Phœnix, Arizona, for the construction of one of the largest artificial reservoirs in the world. The height of the dam is to be 200 feet. Its capacity will be 103,078,040,800 cubic feet.

Do not send your daughter away for change of air till you understand her ailment. Send two 2c. stamps for "Guide to Health," to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the vital organs, restore lost complexion and bring back the keen edge of appetite.



A spell of sickness is due when the system's weakened, and the blood impure. It's what you must expect.

But it's what you must prevent, too. And Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents as well as cures. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and strength. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every form of Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases, as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint, it's an unequaled remedy.

It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to be good for the blood in March, April and May. At all seasons alike, and in all cases, the "Discovery" alone is *guaranteed.* If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar, for you pay only for the *good* you get. But it's the *best,* or it couldn't be sold so.

NYNU—21

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

SOOTHING. HEALING. PENETRATING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera-Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe,* urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easy food—it is more than food, if you please; but it is a food—to bring back plumpness to those who have lost it.

Do you know what it is to be plump?

Thinness is poverty, living from hand to mouth. To be plump is to have a little more than enough, a reserve.

Do you want a reserve of health? Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SECRETARY BLAINE has appointed as Junior Counsel for the United States before the Bering Sea arbitrators Russell Duane, of Philadelphia. Mr. Duane was a member of the class of 1891 in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and attracted Mr. Blaine's attention by his masterly oration at the commencement on "The Case of the Seaward."

JUST after a train left Hyde Park, N. Y., a well-dressed man rose from his seat in the parlor car and shouting "They are after me!" plunged the blade of a knive in his throat, and drawing it rapidly right and left cut his throat from ear to ear. He died instantly. He was Albert L. Stanton, of New Jersey.

THE Deleware Democratic State Convention held at Dover elected the following delegates to the National Convention: Thomas F. Bayard, Hiram R. Borie, Governor Reynolds, Richard R. Kenney, John W. Causey and William L. Sinam. The resolutions denounce the McKinley bill, oppose the free coinage of silver, and strongly indorse Cleveland. The Chicago delegation was not instructed, but all favor the nomination of Cleveland for President.

AN extensive forest fire did much damage on the plains southeast of Windsor Locks, Conn.

PROFESSOR JACOB GOULD SHURMAN has been elected President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Professor Shurman has been at the head of the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University during the past six years.

THE Grand Jury at Lyons, N. Y., completed their hearing on the case of Oliver Curtis Perry, the noted desperado of express-train robbery fame. Four indictments were found. He was arraigned, pleading guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for forty-nine years and three months in the Auburn Prison.

A TERRIFIC storm along the South New Jersey coast made havoc with piers and beaches.

JEALOUS Ferdinand Palkowize, a Hungarian blacksmith in East Orange, N. J., shot and killed his wife and ended his own life.

A GREAT fire raged along the water front at Oswego, N. Y., sweeping through the line of elevators. It started in the big Washington Mills. Six elevators were destroyed.

THE Director of Warner's Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., who discovered the comet now attracting so much attention, has succeed in obtaining an excellent photograph. The comet has eight distinct tails and is unprecendented in astronomic history.

South and West.

TANKEY VALLEY, in Greer County, Texas, was swept by a cyclone from one end to the other and not a building has been left standing. Five persons were killed instantly, ten were fatally injured, and many more were badly hurt. Hardly a person in the valley escaped.

MR. AND MRS. A. R. AUTREY, of Adel, Ga., were thrown from a carriage and killed.

RING BROTHERS' circus train was wrecked near Atchison, Kan., and four showmen were killed and five badly injured.

A MOB of 200 men at Clarksville, Ga., broke into the jail, took therefrom three colored men, charged with the murder of a night policeman at Toccoa, and hanged them all on the limb of a large oak tree.

THE Arizona Territorial Democratic Convention at Tucson elected delegates to Chicago. The convention recommended Marius A. Smith as delegate to Congress, and endorsed Grover Cleveland.

BY the capsizing of a boat on the Dowdle Place, near Morrilton, Ark., Hamp Wilson, colored, four women and five children were drowned.

JIM TAYLOR, a colored man, who assaulted a little girl near Chestertown, Md., was lynched by an armed mob early next morning.

THERE has been a battle between United States Deputy Marshals and horse thieves in the Sac and Fox country in Oklahoma, in which two of the thieves and one of the deputies were killed.

THE Utah Republican Territorial Convention was held at Salt Lake City. Strong resolutions were adopted indorsing Harrison's Administration, free silver coinage, lead tariff and the Republication organization of the Territory. The delegates elected to Minneapolis were uninstructed.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Portland, Oregon.

THE Virginia Democrats met in State Convention at Richmond, and chose delegates to the National Convention equally divided between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland factions.

THE Democratic State Convention of North Carolina at Raleigh nominated for Governor Elias Carr, of Edgecombe; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. A. Daughton, Speaker of the last Assembly, and for Secretary of State, Octavius Coke, the incumbent, by acclamation.

THE Illinois People's Party State Convention met at Danville. Delegates to the National Convention at Omaha, and electors were chosen, and a platform was adopted. The delegates to Omaha were instructed to present the name of Colonel S. F. Norton, of Chicago, as the choice of Illinois for the Presidency.

A TORNADO visited Ohio, near Cincinnati, and plowed a furrow of destruction nearly three miles in length.

DISASTROUS floods continued in several of the rivers in the flooded districts and further damage was reported. The number drowned at Sioux City, Iowa, was estimated to be thirty-five.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, was visited by a blizzard which greatly increased the sufferings of the people driven from their homes by the flood.

SIXTEEN colored persons were drowned by the floods in Arkansas.

AT a dinner in Baltimore, Md., the silver service given by its citizens to the United States cruiser Baltimore was formally accepted by Secretary Tracy.

THERE were snowstorms throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin and parts of Iowa.

SEABORN SMITH, colored, was hanged at Covington, Ga., for assaulting a colored girl.

Washington.

THE Congress of the National Art Association, in session in Washington, passed a resolution favoring the admission of works of art free of duty.

JUSTICE HARLAN and Senator Morgan have formally notified the President of their willingness to serve as arbitrators on behalf of the United States in the Bering Sea matter.

THE body of Senator Barbour, accompanied by the Congressional Committees, his immediate relatives and a few personal friends, all in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine, was taken from his house at Washington and conveyed to Poplar Hill, Md., where it was buried beside that of his wife.

THE National Baptist Educational Convention at Washington elected these officers: President, Professor G. W. Hayes, of Virginia; Vice-President, the Rev. Isaac Tolliver, of Texas; Second Vice-President, the Rev. P. T. Maloy.

JOHN M. LACKEY, Private Secretary of General Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

MISS MARGARET SMITH passed away at the Baptist Home in Washington after having lived in the National Capital since the year 1800.

SECRETARY FOSTER has written a letter to Representative Loud, of California, saying that it will take $160,000 a year to enforce the new Chinese law. This estimate is based upon the cost of the arrest during the present fiscal year and their deportation of 2500 Chinamen.

H. W. BLODGETT, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, has been selected as one of the counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration. This completes the list.

THE President, Mrs. Harrison and party returned to Washington from their trip to Fortress Monroe.

A PROCLAMATION was issued by the President announcing a reciprocity arrangement with Guatemala to take effect May 30.

A BILL to place on the pension roll, at the rate of $20 a month, George W. Jones, of Iowa, formerly a distinguished Senator from that State, was reported to the Senate by Mr. Turpie and was immediately passed.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Nathan A. Morford, of Arizona, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Foreign.

NEWFOUNDLAND decided to remove the discriminating duties on Canadian products and to grant Canada bait privileges.

PERSIA has refused Russia's offer of a loan for paying the indemnity to the tobacco corporation, and will raise the money in England.

DISPATCHES from Venezuela confirm the capture of Bolivar by the insurgents.

THE death is announced in London of General George Klapka, a contemporary of Louis Kossuth. He was born at Temeswar, Hungary, April 7, 1820. He had a famous military career.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, is dead.

FRENCH forces in Tonquin, China, recently attacked and captured a pirate stronghold. The pirates made a desperate resistance and their loss was very heavy, it being known that 125 of them were killed. The French loss was also heavy, fifty-three soldiers and five officers being killed in the attack.

A CATASTROPHE was caused by an earthquake in Transcaucasia. Three villages were destroyed, and twenty-seven persons killed and a large number of others injured.

AN epidemic of virulent cholera is raging in Harrar, Egypt, and is spreading inland. It is already causing a hundred deaths daily.

LATER NEWS.

THE Torpedo Board, consisting of Commander G. A. Converse and Lieutenants T. C. McLean and C. A. Bradbury, having in charge the tests of the Destroyer's submarine gun at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, has made a successful trial of Ericsson's powerful projectile.

AN experiment with bicycles as a mode of conveying war dispatches has been made under the auspices of the United States Army. A small army of wheelmen forwarded a dispatch from General Miles in Chicago to General Howard on Governor's Island, New York. The trip took four days, twelve hours, four minutes and forty-eight seconds. Rains interfered with the cyclists and another test will be made.

EDWARD BUTLER, aged 102 years, died a few nights since at Elizabeth, N. J. It is said he was never sick a day in his life before his last sickness. He retained his mental faculties to the end.

ELEVEN King's Daughters of Chicago and St. Louis were passengers on the steamer Island of the Thingvalla line, which sailed from New York for Christiania and Copenhagen. They are going to the relief of the starving Russians with a purse of about $10,000, which was collected in Chicago and St. Louis.

PATRICK AND JAMES DODY, aged respectively fourteen and eighteen years, were shot and killed by Charles Ebbinghaus in the yard of the latter's residence in St. Louis, Mo. The two boys, who bore a bad reputation, were drinking beer in the yard.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN, in view of the recent triple lynching in Clarksville, has issued an address to the people of Georgia denouncing the outrage, offering a heavy reward for the murderers, and calling for the enforcement of law.

CHARLES STEWART, a prisoner confined in the Perry County (Ark.) jail has been lynched. He seized an iron poker and struck Deputy Sheriff Holmes across the head, fatally injuring him.

A PETITION was presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cummings, of New York, bearing 25,000 signatures of merchant tailors, asking for the passage of a law prohibiting any person from bringing in free of duty more than two full suits of clothes and one overgarment of foreign manufacture or workmanship.

THE thickest piece of armor ever manufactured in this country has been successfully tested at the Indian Head proving grounds. It was one of the ten fourteen-inch nickel steel diagonal plates for the Indiana, being the first of the battle ship armor plates completed by the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works.

FREDERICK BAYLEY DEEMING, one of the most versatile and bloodthirsty wretches in the history of the world's crime, has been executed at Melbourne, Australia, for the murder of his wife. He made no confession.

DISPATCHES from Lagos announce that the British have defeated the Jebus near Magone. Twenty chieftains and 400 soldiers were killed.

THE warm suns are starting the usual snow slides and avalanches in the Cascade and Olympic Mountains, in Washington.

"EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So Says the Writer of That Famous Letter.

HE REITERATES HIS STATEMENTS, PRODUCES ADDITIONAL PROOF AND CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

(N. Y. Sun.)

It would be difficult to measure the interest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the paper yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception room crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has caused?"

Dr. Gunn smiled and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to indorse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the *Materia Medica*. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so openly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of modern discoveries for the cure of diseases which have baffled the highest skill of the medical profession.

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doctor?" I asked.

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor opened his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer of inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further and then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became *enciente*, and about the fourth month suddenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, caused by uremic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"Those are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity, I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear of it. The lady is Mrs. Eaves, wide of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

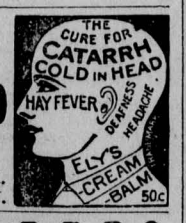
I thanked the doctor for his courteous reception, for the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Tailor-made gowns are just as popular as ever.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



Tutt's Tiny Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.
Tutt's Tiny Pills
give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder

The Navajo Indians are very superstitious. Not one will ever enter a house in which death has been, and the wide domain of this tribe is full of huts abandoned forever.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Thousands of cases of female disease have been treated by Mrs. Pinkham, and every fact recorded. Those records are available to suffering women, private correspondence solicited

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

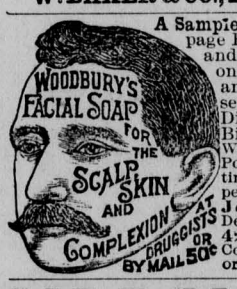
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

WANTED
AGENTS to sell our choice nursery stock. Fine specialties to offer. Stock failing to grow replaced. Secure choice territory at once,
MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

TRIPLE PLATE SUGAR SHELLS, BUTTER KNIVES AND TEASPOONS, 25 CENTS EACH; FORKS AND TABLESPOONS, 50 CENTS EACH. SEND 2-CENT STAMPS. IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO., 113 N. 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Special Terms in Quantity to Dealers.

NYNU—21

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

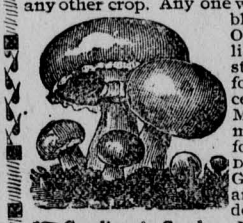
FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

St. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM.
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA.
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA.
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

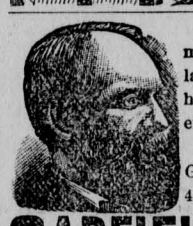
Wanted!
Your trade.
When we get it, we know
How to take care of it.
Leave us alone for that.
This is How we Do it:
(We don't mind imparting the secret), its taken a quarter century of labor to develop it.
Correct Styles.
Moderate Prices.
Largest Stock.
Dependable Tailoring.
Liberal Dealing.

May Fashions.
Suits to measure
from $20.00 to $50.00.
Trousers $5.00 to $12.00.
Nicoll the Tailor
Custom Clothing Only.
145 & 147 Bowery, 615 & 617 Penn Ave.
AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
771 Broadway, 72 Washington St.
NEW YORK. BOSTON, Mass.
50 & 54 Asylum St., 400 Smithfield St.,
HARTFORD, Ct. PITTSBURG, Pa.

MONEY IN GROWING MUSHROOMS
More money in them for less outlay than any other crop. Any one with a cellar or stable can raise them. Our Primer & Price-list tells the whole story. Free. Send for it. A brick of our celebrated English Mushroom Spawn mailed, post-paid, for 25c. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.



Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.



SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all diseases come from errors in diet.
Send for Free Sample of Garfield Tea to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.
GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims atty since.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.
LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
Diamond Frame, Stee Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts including Pedals Suspension Saddle.
Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

BED BUGS—Will you drive out the BED BUGS or will the Bed Bugs drive out you? This query increases in intensity as the warm weather advances.
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT
is a powerful killer. It curls them up as fire does a leaf; is a sure preventive of return, and is a promoter of "Sleep in Peace." Price 25 Cents, at stores or by mail.
FRED'K DUTCHER & SONS, St. Albans, Vt.

FREE FOR A SHORT TIME!
Wishing to introduce our CRAYON PORTRAITS and make new customers, we make this SPECIAL OFFER—Send us any Picture and we will make you a CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE, provided you exhibit it as a sample of our work to your friends, and use your influence in securing us future orders. Address
PHILA. CRAYON CO., P. O. Box 828, 102 to 108 N. Tenth Street, Phila., Pa.
P. S.—THIS OFFER IS BONAFIDE.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Joseph Bachtel, of Orbisonia, visited his son, Thornton, in this place last week.

Miss Mary Spanogle, of Mapleton, visited among friends in this place last week.

Robert McNeil has added a neat new porch to his residence on Market street.

Miss Minnie Miller left on Friday last for a few weeks visit among friends in Tyrone.

Z. T. Woods, produce and commission merchant, of Altoona, is in town for a few days.

Samuel Miller, wife and two children of Harrisburg, are visiting Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. K. Gillam, of Lucy Furnace.

The annual Memorial sermon will be preached next Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Rev. A. W. Maxwell, of the U. B. church.

Prof. G. T. Cooper, principal of the Mount Union public schools during the past term returned to his home in Bellville, Mifflin county on Wednesday last.

Drs. G. C. Borst and A. R. McCarthy, of this place, attended the sessions of the State Medical Society at Harrisburg last week, the latter as a delegate.

Quite a number of postal-telepraph cable company employees are quartered here putting up six additional wires on the line running through this section of the country.

A convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor of Huntingdon county is to be held in the Presbyterian church, of this place, on Friday afternoon and evening, the 27th inst.

Miss Carrie Stratford, of this place. who has sojourned in California during the past winter arrived home on Friday evening last and was greeted at the train by many of her numerous friends.

Rev. W. R. Picken, of McVeytown, will preach next Sunday morning and evening, the 29th inst., in the M. E. church in this place. Rev. Benescoter will fill the former's pulpit at the above place.

Jas. Krater, who has been working in Roanoke, Va.. for the past few months and Chas. Albert, who was employed at Waynesboro, are home, the former arriving on Thursday, the latter on Saturday last.

An entertainment to be under the direction of the local chapter, 6797, Epworth League of the M. E. church of this place, will be given in the church on Saturday evening, May 28. All are invited to be present.

Messrs. Chas. and Wm. DeFrehn, jr., have completed their houses and moved into them last week. Our town is growing, though not as rapidly as it should. Every year, however, a few new residences are added.

J. Harry Shaver, of this place, will be a candidate for sheriff at the coming Republican County convention. We hope to be able to report on Nov. 8 that Mt. Union or at least this end of the county will get a show at something.

The lumber for the main building of the DeFrehn Chair Factory Company, Limited, is arriving and being unloaded. D. E. Shaver, Jacob Crause and C. C. Chilcote have the contract for putting up the building, which is being rapidly pushed.

The Mount Union base ball club was organized last week, for the season of '92. The club is now ready to accept challenges from the representative clubs of our neighboring towns and communities. Wm. Eberman is manager, to whom all communications should be addressed.

On the evening of Memorial Day, Monday the 30th inst., a festival will be held in Stratford's hall by the Young People's prayer meeting, to secure the wherewith to purchase a carpet, which is badly needed at present for the parsonage. Let everybody attend and patronize this worthy object.

Constable, S. B. Nevell, of this place, arrested a young man from Franklin county on Friday last on the charge of stealing a horse in Cumberland county. The prisoner was taken before 'Squire Faust and committed to jail to await the coming of the sheriff of the latter county. The prisoner's name is Harry Flower and is of one of the best families of Franklin county.

Saltillo.

Rain and more rain still.

Miss McCalister, of Shirley, is visiting Miss Nellie Lightner, of this place.

Miss Finley, of Mercersburg, is visiting her brother, Wm. Finley, of this place.

Mrs. Emma Hudson is visiting in Philadelphia, together with her sister, Mrs. C. Greene.

Dr. Wm. Heaton, of Cassville, paid Saltillo a visit one day last week. He is looking well.

Children's Day exercises are expected to take place in three or four weeks in the M. E. church.

A Mr. Secrist is to move his family from the farm of Benjamin Shope to the house belonging to H. H. Hudson.

W. H. Roles, of Clay township, is building a new bank barn. Mr. Roles believes in building and beautifying his home.

Mrs. K. M. Henderson is expecting a new supply of hats, flowers, etc., which she offers to the public cheaper than the cheapest.

Decoration Day will soon be with us and gentle spring has been tardy with her smiles in awakening the flowers. I presume she wishes to make the Sunday School offerers of flowers to the heroic dead a bountiful supply and has been saving her balmy breath and more congenial smiles until the near approach of honor to the Nation's fallen braves.

A. C. Drawbaugh, general agent for the Baltimore building and loan association, is in our town, and has his posters up announcing a meeting to take place on Monday night in the Crum hall. Everybody who is interested in the establishing of a local or a branch at Saltillo is invited to be present. It is also said a branch of an Altoona building and loan association is to be established at this place at an early date.

Latta Grove.

We think the apple crop will be plentiful the coming fall.

There will be preaching at Latta Grove church next Sunday at 10.30 o'clock.

Peter Dell, who has been on the sick list for some time, is no better at this writing.

Miss Minnie Bowman expects to go to Tyrone in the near future, where she will spend the summer.

Miles Quarry is the happiest man in the valley. He has got to be grandpapa. Also, Isaac Bowman walks on his tip toes, a little daughter has arrived to stay with him.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Political Announcements.

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress in the 18th Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, and the action of the District Conference.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 3, 1892.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

A New Grocery Store.

Best Table Syrup 40cts. per gal.
Coal Oil, 150 test, 15cts. per gal.
All kinds of cured Meats at lowest possible prices.
No. 1 Lake Herring, 55cts. per Bucket.
Chipped Beef, 2 pound cans, 20 cents per can.

Boneless Cod Fish,

7cts. per pound.
Roasted Coffee, Standard Brand, 22 cts. per pound.
Teas and Spices at reduced prices, Strictly pure.
Canned Tomatoes, 9cts. per can.
Best Table Peaches, 14cts. per can.
Pie Peaches, 9cts. per can or 3 cans for 25 cents.
Best Sweet Pumpkin, 8cts. per can.
Marrow Fat Peas, 9 cts. per can or 3 cans for 25 cts.

Best Corn,

9 cents per can.
Salmon, 15 cents per can.
Sardines, 9cts. per box.
Good Laundry Soap, 3 cents per cake.
Corn Starch, 9ctc. per pound.
Baking Rasins, 6 cts. per pound.
Layer Rasins, 9 cts. per pound, or 3 pounds for 25 cents.
Beer Glass Mustard, 10 cents per glass.
Wash rubbers, 20 cts.

Brooms,

A good grade of Rifle Powder and Caps.
Pepper, 30 cents per pound.
Best Ammonia, 10 cts. per bottle.
Davis Baking Powder, 18 cts. per pound.
Shoe Dressing, 10 cents.
Limar Beans, Soup Beans. Dried Peas.
Castor Oil, Malena, Epsum Salts, Sulphur.
A good assortment of Candies,

Lemons,

Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, Tobacco, Cigars, and all kinds of soft drinks. I also have the Soda Fountain in operation.

You will find everything usually kept in a well regulated grocery store and my prices are very low for fresh goods.

My terms are strictly cash or marketable produce and no deviation from these terms. You will readily see the advantage in buying for cash.

Call and see me.

D. M. Cowher, Mgr

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

A RATTLING GOOD DRY GOODS STORE.

in addition to our fine line of Dry Goods and notions I want to call your attention to a few specials which are now in demand.

I have a big line of

NOTTINGHAM, REAL IRISH POINT, AND SWISS

LACE CURTAINS

that are beautiful, better than we have ever kept before. Also a full line of all the new things in parasols and sunshades.

The most beautiful line of

FANS

we have ever shown.

We have also a very fine line of

MOQUET, SMYRNA and GOAT SKIN RUGS

which are right in price. During the Spring I was in several very fine stores in two of the best cities in the eastern part of this State where they claim goods are sold very close, and yet I found I was selling a great many goods (the exact same things they had) cheaper than they were. The merchants ask me how and why I did this, my answer was, I sell goods strictly for cash and make no calculations for losses. Their answer was "well you can afford to do it," as after all that is only the correct way of doing business. Nearly every one of those merchants began with the idea of doing a strictly cash business, but gradually got away from it excepting one firm in each city, and everyone pointed to them as the sharpest competititor they had. This is a further proof that the cash business is the proper way to do it, and I am fully determined never to break away from it. I buy no job lots but clean, fresh, good goods and they must be sold right.

Do not forget the fact that every dollar you buy out of the county is a loss to the county.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, May 25, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Albert H. Stever visited friends in Huntingdon this week.

—J. B. Montgomery enjoyed Sunday with friends in Altoona.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. A. M. Fisher spent a portion of last week among friends in Huntingdon.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Pesbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—David Simpson, of Mill Creek, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office last Saturday.

—Ira Weibly, of Huntingdon, spent several days of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—John G. Gillam and W. F. Gillam spent Sunday at Petersburg, the guests of J. J. Gillam's family.

—Michael Nelson is this week moving into one of George W. Yocum's tenant houses on Grant street.

—"A stitch in time" often saves Consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—All kinds of planing mill work; orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fritchey Bros., Huntingdon.

—David Long last Wednesday removed from Spruce Creek to one of W. H. Rex's tenant houses on Grant street.

—J. F. James, of Yeagertown, is soliciting orders among Mapleton people for silverware. He represents E. Gately & Co., of Altoona.

—Next Monday will be Memorial day, and those who have not cleaned up their lots in the cemetery should do so without fail before that time.

—Ira V. Rex, assistant agent at Swissvale, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday morning and is greatly enjoying himself with parents and friends. He is looking well.

—Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's mandaake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—J. Harry Shaver, of Mount Union, a candidate for the Republican nomina- for sheriff, was looking up his interests in this vicinity on Monday. He would make a good officer.

—In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and Mrs. Manie D. Swope, went to Logan last Saturday to visit the family of Albert White. Mrs. Swope returned on Monday but Mrs. Heeter will remain during this week. Mr. White's condition is not materially changed. He is still very ill.

—Samuel A. Steel, who became well known to the people of Huntingdon county during his incumbency of the office of commissioners' clerk, has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger for this, the Ninth Internal Revenue, district. Mr. Steel is well qualified for the position.

—The Altoona *Loyal American* makes the following pt observation: "In Italy half of the persons who present themselves for marriage are illiterates. Of the 400,000,000 people in China it is rare to find an adult unable to read and write, but we welcome the one and drive out the other."

—Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of this place, is the possessor of a thrifty lemon tree which had on it six large lemons. One of these was about ripe and fell off last Thursday evening when Mr. Yocum attempted to move the tree. It was of extraordinary size. The five remaining on the tree are approaching maturity.

—Mrs.D.B. Wagner, 420 Penn street, Huntingdon, has just opened a full line of seasonable and fashionable Millinery goods, consisting of hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, and laces, which she is selling at rock bottom prices. She has secured the service of a fashionable trimmer, and will guarantee satisfaction on. New goods arriving daily.

—The Mapleton rifle team held its usual weekly practice last Saturday. The scores indicate that the day was windy. A. B. Miller wears the medal having won it by 180 points out of a possible 240. The other scores were as follows: George Miller 177; George Morgan 171; George Wharton 168; George Palmer 159; A. Lamberson 158; George Hall 151; J. G. Gillam 142; A. W. Swope 121.

—A little son of John Chilcoat, aged 2 years, fell from the attic window last Wednesday over a picket fence into B. F. Slate's lot. The distance was about twenty-five feet but the child sustained very slight injuries. The mother who was engaged in household duties in the attic had called the child from the window to a place of safety and turned to resume her work. The child returned to the window while the mother was busy, lost its balance and fell out.

—The Juniata Sand Company contemplate doing away with the cable carriers or buckets at their Granville works. They propose to do this, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, by running in a siding along the canal from Mayes' railroad bridge, and thus transfer their shipping point to the same side of the river as their works, instead of at Granville station, and operate their tramway from the mines to the railroad siding, where the works will be placed and the sand conveyed for washing, crushing and shipping, the water to be conveyed from the mines to the works by pipes. By this means it is believed the tram can be made self-operating, or nearly so by the assistance of a slight water power.

—Considerable interest was manifested among Mapleton people in a case tried in the Huntingdon county courts from this place last week. Some time ago James S. Decker bought a horse of Nelson D. Boring and gave a note for same. B. O'Connor & Sons and Samuel C. Harvey agreed to become Decker's security for rhe payment of the note. When it came to signing the note Harvey signed in the place for witness. Decker failed to pay the note and Harvey refused to pay his share. alleging that he was not security. The matter was taken to court and it was decided that Harvey was a maker and must pay his share of the note. The costs amount to several times the face of the note.

Half Rates to Gettysburg Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday' June 2nd, 1892, the "High Water Mark" Monument will be dedicated on the field of Gettysburg. This monument marks the highest point within the Union lines reached by Pickett's troops in the memorable charge of July 3d, 1863. The Monument has been erected under the auspices of the Battlefield Memorial Association. The dedicatory ceremonies will be highly interesting, consisting of speeches, poems, music, and military exercises. A large number of veterans. both officers and privates, will be gathered on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 1st and 2nd, sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on the lines to Gettysburg at a *single fare for the round trip*. Return coupons will be valid for use until June 4th, inclusive.

Grangers' County Picnic.

A basket picnic and festival under the auspices of the Huntingdon County Pomona Grange, No. 6, will be held at the hall of Trough Creek Grange No. 444, four miles west of Cassville on Wednesday, June 8th. Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange and J. T. Ailman, lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange, will speak both in the forenoon and afternoon. To those not wishing to take baskets meals will be served on the ground for 25cts. A hack will connect on the evening previous and on Wednesay morning at Cook's station with trains on East Broad Top railroad, returning to Cook's for evening train north. The fare for round trip from Cook's, 50 cents. Those desiring to take advantage of this arrangement must notify E. H. Heeter, Todd Pa., not later than June 4th. A private Grange meeting will be held Tuesday evening, June 7th, at which time the unwritten work will be exemplified.

Memorial Day at Mapleton.

Headquarters Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.

The following is the programme and order of march for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1892.

ORDER OF PARADE.

The Sunday-schools will form at their respective places of meeting, at 8:30, A. M. The band will go to the Presbyterian Church and escort the Sunday School to corner of Church and Main Streets, where the U. B. church and M. E. Schools will fall in; thence the procession will move to front of the Hall, where they will be joined by the Post, Camp, and Lodges. The procession will move promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band,
Presbyterian Sunday School.
United Brethren Sunday School.
M. E. Sunday School.
Aldema Lodge, No. 189, D. of R.
Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F.
Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.
Firing Squad, in charge of Capt. James Montgomery.
Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A.
Citizens and Visitors.

On arriving at the Cemetery, the schools, Daughters of Rebekah and I. O. O. F., will halt outside the enclosure and open ranks, and the band will march through. The Post and Camp will follow, receiving the flowers. The Post, Camp and Lodges will march to the north and east side of the Cemetery, front facing to the south and west. The Presbyterian Sunday School will file right, on the inside of gate, and form a junction on the Post's left. The U. B. S. S., will follow the Presbyterian S. S. and the M. E. S. S. will follow the U. B. S. S. and form on left, thus forming a hollow square.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN THE CEMETERY.

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Address—Post Commander.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Prayer by Comrade Campbell.
Decoration Services.
Remarks by Revs. Smith, Campbell and Maxwell and others.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Benediction.

All citizens and others who are present are respectfully invited to join in the procession in the rear of the organizations, and not attempt to go inside the Cemetery in advance of the procession. All old soldiers are cordially invited to fall in with the G. A. R.

By order of Committee.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 21st.

Population, 475.

No new arrivals this week.

Last consecutive number, 941.

Three inmates are confined to the hospital.

The school examinations will begin on Monday.

Forty-four visitors signed the register this week.

Chester county sent us a new subject last Saturday.

The plumbers are still at work on the pipes in the ducts.

The ashes from the boilers are being removed from the yard.

The day carpenters are making gates for the railroad switch.

The switches in Ward C are receiving the attention of the bricklayers.

Register No, 618 was discharged yesterday, he having served his full time.

Inmate 301 was returned to the Reformatory from Huntingdon on Monday.

The carpenters are putting the rafters for the roof on the new officer's quarters.

Florist Hummel is moving the flowers from the green house to the front lawn.

Inmates 596, 602 and 604 were paroled from the Reformatory on Saturday last.

No. 356 passed through the cage on Tuesday with parole papers in his possession.

Steward Lang was out in the lower end of the county buying cattle on Wednesday.

A carload of base stone for the new cell house from Curwensville one day this week.

The painters are at work repainting the steps at the lower end of the various wards.

Inmate 511 violated his parole agreement and on Tuesday joined the carmine colored brigade.

Cons. No. 627 received his final discharge at the expiration of his maximum sentence on Saturday.

On Monday of this week Cons. Nos. 349, 382, 538, 591, and 605 were granted conditional releases.

Keeper Walton's men are hauling the brick out of the old cerpenter shop for use on the new cell building.

The new photograph gallery is rapididly nearing completion, and ere long will be in the hands of the painters.

The bricklayers are at work on the cell building and have the cell walls raised to very near the top of the doors.

On account of not having room for drying more brick, the bricklayers were compelled to make a short day yesterday.

The machinists have been making new tools for use on the iron lathe and also replaced a broken piece on the same machine since our last issue.

Christian Endeavor Program.

Following is the program prepared for the Union meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Huntingdon county, to be held in the Presbyterian church at Mt. Union on Friday afternoon and evening, May 27th, to which all are welcome.

PROGRAM.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:00 Devotional meeting.

2:10 Business.

2:30 Five-minute talks on the Bible:

1st. How to read it in private,—Mr. J. Morrison Ewing, Mt. Union.

2nd. How to read it in public.—Orbisonia.

3d. How to study it for self-improvement. —Mr. John M. Beck, Warriorsmark.

4th. How to study it for work.—Rev. W. C. Schaeffer, D. D. Huntingdon.

DISCUSSION.

3:00 Why have a social committee? Opened by Wm. G. Focht, Huntingdon.

3:30 How can we help the cause of temperance? Opened by Miss L. Gertrude Kauffman, Huntingdon.

4:00 The prayer meeting—How to lead? Opened by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mount Union.

4:30 Question box. *Be* ready with a question written out, which may be handed to the president.

EVENING SESSION.

8:00 Song Service, conducted by Rev. A. H. Jolly, Alexandria.

8:15 Five-minute talks on lessons from St. Paul for Christian Endeavors:

1st. Advice concerning the character which active members should maintain.—Mr. D. R. Wolfe, Birmingham.

2nd. Advice concerning questionable acts or employments——Petersburg.

3rd. Paul's ideas concerning prayer meetings.—Rev. H. H. Henry, Birmingham.

4th. Paul as a member of a Lookout Committee.—Mr. Archey Johnstown, Orbisonia.

5th. Paul on the Missionary Committee.—Mrs. Annie Slates, Mapleton.

6th. Paul's method of reaching associate members.—Miss Jennie Montgomery, Mountain Seminary.

7th. Paul's enthusiastic loyalty to Christ.—Mr. W. Mason Neff, Alexandria.

Collection—Intermission.

9:00 "A Postage Stamp."—Miss Mary C. Speer, Huntingdon.

9:12 Address.—Rev. J. R. Davies, Tyrone.

Reception.

Gospel Songs Consolidated will be used.

Following are the officers of the Union for Huntingdon county: President, Rev. W. W. Anstadt, Huntingdon; Recording Secretary, C. L. Croft, Huntingdon; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ella Ralston, Warriorsmark; District Secretary. Warren B. Simpson, Huntingdon, and Treasurer, Miss Mary Holmes, Birmingham.

The object of these societies is to promote an earnest Christian life among the members, increase their mutual acquaintance, and make them more useful in the service of God.

Day Express will stop at Mt. Union. New Orleans and Pittsburg Express will stop at Mt. Union, Mapleton, Petersburg and Birmingham, thus giving all who desire it the opportunity to return west the same night.

Half Rates to Minneapolis via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, on June 7th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis, from all principal stations on its lines, at a *single fare for the round trip*. The rate from New York is $31.-50; Philadelphia, $29.75; Baltimore, $28.50; Washington, $2850, and other stations in proportion. The tickets will be sold from June 1st to 5th, inclusive, and the return coupons will be good to leave Minneapolis or St. Paul from June 10th to 25th inclusive, 1892. A choice of routes west of Chicago may be made.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

MARRIED.

HARMAN—HUNTER—At Lucy Furnace. Thursday evening, May 19, by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, Elmer E. Harman, of Newton Hamilton, to Miss Ida M. Hunter, of Lucy Furnace.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

Come and See for Yourself.

AN ISLAND LAID WASTE.

A Hurricane's Fatal and Destructive Work at Mauritius.

Enormous Damage to Buildings, Shipping and Standing Crops.

Baron de Worms, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, read a telegram in the British House of Commons, London, fully confirming the news of the terrible disaster at Mauritius. The dispatch said that one-third of the capital city, Port Louis, was destroyed. Among the buildings wrecked were the Royal College and twenty-four churches. Many sugar mills in the country were completely demolished.

The special correspondent of the Times says that the loss of life in Mauritius is not less than 15,000.

In the city of Port Louis alone 600 persons were killed. In the various country districts at the time the dispatch was sent, 300 persons were known to have lost their lives. The latest official estimates were that 1200 persons were killed. It was thought that many of those who were injured would die.

The hospitals in Port Louis were filled to overflowing with the injured, and tents were erected on the hospital grounds to accommodate those whose injuries demanded instant attention. In Port Louis alone 1000 persons were injured. The Government, which is under the direction of Sir Charles Cameron Lees, has taken measures to relieve the distress that prevails in every direction. Thousands of people have lost their houses. Baron de Worms added that Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, had communicated the facts of the disaster to the Lord Mayor of London, and stated that the latter would at once open a fund for the benefit of the islanders.

Other advices from Mauritius are to the effect that the devastation caused by the hurricane was enormous. Business at Port Louis, the capital, and at the other towns on the island is still greatly interrupted. All the crops suffered more or less, and some of them are ruined. The hurricane was accompanied by one of the heaviest rainstorms in those latitudes.

When the storm broke, the scene defied description. Amid the roar of the gale could be heard the crashing of thunder that was appalling in its violence. The flashes of lightning were so awfully vivid that even those who have seen the electrical displays that sometimes occur in the tropics were frightened. The people were panic-stricken, and sought safety in their houses, many of them only to find death shortly afterward in the falling buildings. The wind gauges were blown to atoms, but those best qualified to judge say that the wind blew at the rate of 120 miles an hour. It was utterly impossible for a human being to stand against it. Many of those who lost their lives were killed by being lifted bodily from their feet and dashed against trees, walls and houses. The greater part of the fatalities were among the laboring classes, Africans, Hindoos, Chinese and Malagassys, who do much of the work in the plantations.

There was no loss of life among the British troops on the island, although a number of the soldiers were injured. The hospitals are unable to accommodate a tithe of the patients offered, and many hundreds of dwellings in town, village and country are giving refuge and such succor as they can to the crippled and wounded sufferers. The dead were buried as rapidly as possible, many of them being thrown together in a common grave, as it was feared that the corpses in that warm climate might cause a pestilence. In some places whole families were buried beneath the ruins of their houses.

Mauritius, or the Isle of France, is an island belonging to Great Britain, lying in the Indian Ocean, about 460 miles east of Madagascar, and 2327 miles from Cape of Good Hope. It is thirty-six miles long, and thirty-two miles wide, and has an area of 676 square miles. It is noted for its violent hurricanes, and has been the scene of many great disasters.

The island was first settled by the Dutch in 1644. They named it Mauritius in honor of Prince Maurice, but afterward abandoned it. Then the French took it and called it Isle de France.

The English captured the island in 1809. Slavery existed until 1833.

The island is a strategic point of importance to England with regard to her Indian possessions. It is surrounded by coral reefs which, on the leeward side, make fine protected harbors. The reefs are cut by eleven passes, through most of which vessels of large draught can enter. The island is very fertile. Indigo, cotton, sugar, and spices are grown successfully. Deer, wild hogs, goats and apes are common in the mountains.

The population is a little over 300,000, and is made up of various Asiatic, African, and European races. The English encouraged Indian immigration, and this element is large. The other great branch of the population, the liberated Africans and their descendants, regard themselves as superior to the Indians. Port Louis is the only town of importance. It has a convent, with a large school attached, a college supported in part by the Government, and a number of Government schools. Several newspapers are printed there. The Government is similar to that of other British colonies.

FOUR WOMEN SLAIN.

An Unknown Assassin's Bloody Work at Dennison, Texas.

Between eleven P. M. and half-past three A. M. an assassin at Dennison, Texas, shot and killed four women, two of them leaders of local society and two fast women.

The first victim was Mrs. Haynes, the wife of Dr. Henry F. Haynes, prominent in business and social life. Mrs. Haynes, a young and attractive woman, was assassinated while alone in her home or else taken forcibly from it and put to death by her captor outside and near the house. The residence of Dr. Haynes is just outside the city limits, on Woodland Boulevard, two and a half miles southwest of the City Hall.

Five hours later, in the very heart of the city, Miss Teen Hawley was also shot and killed in her room in her mother's cottage home.

Dr. Haynes was absent at an Elk Lodge when his wife was murdered. The murderer took her gold watch and chain, diamond ring and earrings.

The assassin then directed his steps to the house of Mme. Rivers and fired from the front porch through a widow, killing Maude Kramer. After this he crossed to the next street, where he mortally wounded Rose Stewart, who was about to retire to her room at Mme. Williams's. This shot was fired from the sidewalk, the ball entering beneath the girl's right arm.

Hundreds of armed men went searching for the assassin, aiding the Sheriff and county officers. Bloodhounds were brought into service, but without success.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of Austria is learning shorthand.

GALDSTONE is emphatic in his opposition to woman suffrage.

CHAUNCEY. M. DEPEW was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on April 23, 1834.

PIERRE LOTI, the famous author, whose real name is Julien Viaud, is a Lieutenant in the French Navy.

FANNY CROSBY, the author of "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Savior," is now living in New York City at the age of sixty-five.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, is about to make a tour of Helvetia, Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia.

PROFESSOR SOUSA, the well known leader of the Marine Band in Washington, has been offered a salary of $10,000 to go to Chicago.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, United States Minister to France, will occupy in Paris the house formerly occupied by ex-Minister Reed.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S book on the Shakespears-Bacon cipher proved a loss to his publishers, who are suing him for money advanced.

COLONEL JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, of Rome, Ga., accepted the invitation to make the annual oration over the graves of the Union soldiers at Andersonville.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON has been honored in Chicago by having a schoolhouse named for him; and a bust of the story-teller was unveiled therein last week.

MISS E. JEAN NELSON, who won the honors of the interstate collegiate oratorical contest at Minneapolis, is only nineteen years old. She is a member of the junior class of the DePauw University, in Indiana.

HARRY EVERETT BABBITT, a young lawyer whom Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, recently appointed a justice of the peace, is a deaf mute, and desired the appointment for the convenience of people who are similarly afflicted.

CHIEF-JUSTICE FIELD, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is exceedingly fond of children, and on returning to his home in Rutland Square, Boston, from judicial labors, he is often to be seen romping with the young people of the neighborhood.

IT is said that Andrew Carnegie will retire from the active management of the Pittsburg iron concerns in favor of Henry C. Frick, the second largest owner in the new company, capitalized at nearly $35,000,000, and will devote his time to personal enjoyment and politics.

THE LABOR WORLD.

UNCLE SAM has 3000 women printers.

THE supply of good stenographers in Australia is far below the demand.

GOVERNMENT farms are to be established in New Zealand for people out of employment.

ARTISANS in Italy receive thirty to forty cents a day and are not regularly employed at that.

THE Workingmen's General Benefit Union has 10,453 members and $10,720.70 in its treasury.

GIRLS who work as waiters in the cheap luncheon places in New York City get $6 a week and their meals.

THE International Cigar-Makers' Union has about 4700 members on strike, and $350,000 in the general treasury.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA farmers are looking for emigrants to assist them, home labor being impossible to obtain.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill providing that mines must have two entrances for the safety of workmen.

A COMBINATION of the leading houses in all branches of the Bohemian glass industry has been formed with the object of regulating output and prices.

THE Central London Railway, England, is to run three workmen's trains daily, the fare being only two cents for six miles, the cheapest railway fare in the world.

THE Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, British Columbia, reports that over forty-five per cent. of the workmen, both in Vancouver and Victoria, are out of employment.

UNITED STATES LABOR COMMISSIONER CARROLL D. WRIGHT has found a cotton mill in which the average earnings for six months was $80 a head of the labor employed.

IT is not uncommon in Northumberland, England, for a farmer to allow any of his laborers who wish for it the keep of a cow as part payment of wages, greatly to the benefit of their families.

AUSTIN DYER, master shipbuilder in the shipyard of J. W. Savage & Son, Millbridge, Me., is an unusual example of a man who is perfectly thorough in his profession. He is able, personally, to do every part of the work connected with a ship, from selecting and cutting the timber to fitting the vessel for sea, and is also perfectly capable of navigating it after it is launched.

MURDEROUS BANDITS.

Train Robbers Kill a Messenger and Wound an Assistant.

Train robbery was attempted at half-past one o'clock the other morning on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, near Munro Junction, four miles north of Sandford, Fla. The West India fast mail, carrying two express cars, the United States mail car, and several passenger coaches was boarded by four men, and when the train was running at about five miles an hour two of the men crept upon the engine. Pointing revolvers at the heads of Engineer Dumas and his fireman, they told them to obey such orders as might be given to them.

The two other robbers entered the express cars, which were occupied by Messenger W. N. Saunders and Special Agent I. M. Cox, and attempted to overpower them. The expressmen, although taken by surprise, made a desperate resistance, and the robbers then deliberately shot down Saunders, two bullets taking effect in his breast and killing him instantly.

Cox had his man at bay and was about to subdue him when the robber who had killed Saunders pointed his revolver at Cox and fired twice. One ball hit Cox in the arm and the other grazed his face and tore out his left eye.

All the desperadoes then hurriedly jumped from the train and fled to the woods, which are very dense in that section.

Smoking Under Difficulties.

In the snowy regions of the Himalayas little smoking tunnels are made in the frozen snow, at one end of which is placed some tobacco, along with a piece of burning charcoal, while to the other the mountaineers place their mouths and, lying flat on their stomachs, inhale the smoke of the glowing weed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LOUISVILLE leads in team fielding.

KING eclipses Rusie as New York's star pitcher.

KELLY is playing superb ball behind the bat for Boston.

BROOKLYN'S pitchers are the surprise of the baseball year.

BROOKLYN leads the League in team batting and base running.

THREE consecutive games without an error is Cleveland's record.

No team in the League has been playing better ball than the Baltimores for the past two weeks.

BROUTHERS, of the Brooklyns, is simply killing the ball this year. He is the hardest hitter in the League.

RUSIE has actually become New York's losing pitcher. More than speed is needed by pitchers this season.

CLEVELAND and Washington are to the front with the cleanest game of the season—not an error by either team.

THE policy of bringing in the infielders when a man is on third base and another on first in the long run doesn't pay.

THIS is proving a great season for left-handers. They are more successful than any pitchers that go in the box.

LOWE, Duffy and McCarthy, of the Bostons, are the greatest outfielders in the country. They form a trio that cannot be beaten.

THERE were never so many errorless games played in any season in the same time. The game has surely got to be a science.

ONE thing is certain. So many games with such close scores never characterized the League season so early before. Is it possible that the ball is too dead?

THERE is no pitcher in the country to compare with Kilroy, of Washington, in keeping close vigil on base runners, except possibly Galvin, of Pittsburg.

THOMAS BURNS, the last of the old Chicago White Stockings except Anson, has accepted the offer to manage the Pittsburg team. He will get a salary of $4000.

IT has been computed by the process of permutations and combinations that there are 478,991,600 distinct ways in which the National League of twelve baseball clubs can finish the season.

THE report that Pitcher Clarkson is to be released by the Boston club is authoritatively denied, but it is understood that he is to chiefly figure on the bench and at the turnstile during the remainder of the season.

NEARLY all of the younger members of Congress are enthusiastic admirers of the National Game, and this liking for the sport is shared by a number of the Senators and by several of the cabinet officers, particularly by Secretaries Foster and Rusk.

THAT is a very handsome memorial which will commemorate at Princeton the heroism of young Brokaw, the ball player who sacrificed his life last summer to save a drowning girl at Long Branch. In addition to the fund subscribed by friends, $25,000 has been given by the young man's father to be used to procure for Princeton the finest recreation grounds in the country.

A LITTLE trick that Ward played in Louisville prevented Taylor from being credited with a stolen base, is still being laughed over by the Brooklyn players. Taylor had made a double, and was moving toward third when Kinslow threw down to catch him napping. The ball went wild, but Ward clapped his hands together and touched Taylor, on the back as he slid over the bag. Before the Louisville player knew what had occurred the ball was fielded and Taylor could not reach third base.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	20	7	.741	New York	13	13	.500
Brooklyn	16	9	.640	Pittsburg	15	15	.500
Chicago	17	11	.607	Philad'lp'a	12	15	.444
Cincinnati	16	13	.552	Washing'n	11	14	.440
Cleveland	14	12	.538	St. Louis	8	20	.286
Louisville	14	13	.519	Baltimore	6	20	.231

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Delegates Elected in the Carolinas, Georgia, Oklahoma and California.

The Democrats of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma and California held their conventions to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on the same day.

The State Convention at Raleigh was the largest ever held in North Carolina. Ex-Governor Jarvis, the permanent President, made a stirring appeal for unity. His allusions to Cleveland were greeted by long applause. The platform adopted was the one of 1890, with two planks from the Ocala platform. Free coinage, abolition of the tariff, abolition of National banks, increase of currency by issuing legal tender notes in lieu of National bank notes, taxation of incomes and the repeal of the internal revenue system are the chief planks. It was adopted by acclamation. The delegates to the National Convention at Chicago are chosen by the Congressional districts. Of these eight are for Cleveland and ten prefer a Western man. None are instructed.

The work of the South Carolina Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbia, was cut out by the Farmers' Alliance. It was overwhelmingly anti-Cleveland. Resolutions reaffirming the principles set forth in the Ocala platform were adopted, as was a platform protesting in the strongest terms against the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. The delegates-at-large were Governor B. R. Tillman, Senator J. L. M. Irby, Dr. William J. Stokes and W. J. Talbot.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention in session at Atlanta choose four Cleveland delegates-at-large to attend the National Convention. The fight was over the delegates-at-large, and the Cleveland men received 200 votes, against 150 cast for the Hill men. The convention went wild and shouted itself hoarse when the Chairman referred to tariff reform in his opening speech. The platform pronounced for tariff reform, free silver coinage, State sovereignty and against subsidies. A resolution indorsing the ex-President was adopted without much opposition, but a resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was opposed strongly and finally withdrawn. This leaves each delegate to act for himself at Chicago, but it seems that at least two-thirds of the delegates were pronounced for Cleveland, and will support him at the National Convention.

The Oklahoma Democratic Territorial, at Kingfisher, elected the following delegates: Major Sam. T. Levy, of Norman; Henry A. Hasking, of El Reno; Joseph Wisby, of Guthrie, and Dr. J. R. Shive, of Kingfisher. They were uninstructed, but two are pronounced Cleveland men.

The California Democratic State Convention at Fresno adopted a platform indorsing the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, and instructing the California delegation to vote as a unit on all questions. A plank declares for a sufficient volume of gold, silver and legal tender paper at par with each other.

THE GRANITE LOCKOUT.

Greatest Labor War in the History of the Stone Industry.

Work Stopped on Many Structures in All the Large Cities.

The war between labor and capital in the granite industries, which for months had been confined to skirmishing, began in real earnest a few days ago, and the conflict extended through nearly every State in the Union.

Dispatches received from all the points involved stated that the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association, comprising the owners and operators of fifty-two quarries in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, carried out its threat to lock out all the paving-block cutters and quarrymen employed by its members because of the strikes inaugurated by the pavers' unions in New York and other cities.

By this move the greatest labor war in the history of the stone industry was fully declared.

In New York City the strike, which had been ordered for the purpose of bringing to an end the lockout of 20,000 men from the New England quarries, was begun at daybreak, and before nightfall at least 50,000 men were idle in consequence. In that city and Brooklyn about 6000 men have stopped work.

As a result of the lockout in the quarries "sympathy" strikes were ordered all over the United States, wherever a piece of stone turned out by the New England Association was used. The direct effects of the strike were felt as far West as the Missouri River. The number of locked-out men was in the neighborhood of 15,000 men.

In New York and its vicinity alone the strikers numbered about 30,000, including pavers, granite cutters, longshoremen, marble workers and rammermen. As the Central Labor Union indorsed the action of the pavers and their associate unions, every other labor organization which had to do with building was, of course, affected.

Beside the men directly employed in paving and doing stone work on buildings the strike included many branches of the building trades, such as derrickmen, engineers, truck drivers, brickmasons, hodcarriers, plumbers, gasfitters, carpenters, plasterers and iron-workers. The effect on the building industry was seriously felt in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Kansas City. The New England Association supplies large quantities of stone to all these cities.

Among some of the principal structures in New York on which the men were ordered to quit work were the new Black building, the Mutual Life Building and Grant Monument; in Brooklyn, the Memorial Arch and all sorts of monument and tombstone work; the Capitol, at Albany; Betz Brewery and Richmond Terminal building, at Philadelphia; National Library at Washington and some of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago.

The origin of this gigantic labor struggle dates back to about the first of the year. According to the paving cutters it has been their custom and that of the contractors to sign a scale of wages for each ensuing year about May 1. This year, however, the contractors insisted that the scale be signed January 1. The paving cutters refused, saying that by so doing they would be at a disadvantage, in that they could not make as good terms as usual.

The contractors would not yield, so the pavers of New York City took the matter up and declared a strike unless the demands of their fellow-workmen, the paving-cutters, were granted. The contractors retaliated by locking out all their employes, and the unions in turn ordered a general strike.

The strike was directed principally from New York City and from Concord, N. H., where the Executive Council of the Granite Cutters' National Union was in session. Secretary Grant, of the Paving Block Cutters' National Union, had his headquarters before the lockout at Westerly, R. I., but they were moved to New York City in order to give a better opportunity of directing all the operations.

Advices from Brooklyn, Washington, Albany, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia assured the strikers of large financial assistance. Newark (N. J.) contractors declare that if it had not been for the strike a Newark firm would have been awarded a contract for erecting the new postoffice there.

The granite trade in New England was paralyzed and work will probably be at a standstill for a long time. A conservative estimate placed the number of locked out quarrymen at about 20,000. They lived mainly in Boston, Quincy, Monson, and Milford, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; Waterville, Clark's Mills, and Portland, Me., and Westerly, R. I.

All work has ceased in Concord, N. H., except at the New England Granite Company's shops, where the association allowed 420 men to continue on some Government work. In Barre, East Barre, Williamstown, Montpelier, Northfield and Hardwick, Vt., the lockout began in the yards of all concerns except the American Granite Company.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Frightful Steamship Accident Reported on the Caspian Sea.

A frightful accident is said to have occurred on the Caspian Sea. A report has been received at Astrakhan that the steamer Alexander Wolkow, carrying passengers between Caspian ports, has foundered with 250 passengers on board. This, following a recent accident, attended by almost equal loss of life a few weeks ago, has caused much excitement in Caspian ports, and there is a general opinion that the Russian authorities do not attend with due vigilance to the inspection of steamships in those waters. Most of the steamers on the Caspian are poorly built, and not calculated for enduring the sudden and severe storms which occasionally sweep over that inland sea. It is believed that this latest disaster will lead to a general overhauling of the steam and sailing craft on the Caspian.

WAR SHIP LOST.

The Solimoes, of Brazil, Wrecked on the Uruguayan Coast.

A despatch from Montevideo says that the Brazilian turret ship Solimoes was wrecked off Cape Santa Maria, near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, while en route to Matto Grosso.

Only five of the crew, it is said, were saved, 120 being drowned. Captain Castrot is among the lost.

The Solimoes was one of the vessel sent by the Brazilian Government with reinforcements to suppress the rising in the State of Matto Grosso.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THREE QUEENS.

We met to 'lect a May Queen;
We met in the woods—we three;
'Twas I that voted for Gussie,
And Gussie voted for Dee;
And to make it right and give
no slight,
She turned and voted for
me.

So every one was 'lected;
For we counted the votes,
you see,
And I got as many as Gussie,
And she got as many as Dee;
Three crowns we made as we
sat in the shade,
And were Queens of the
May, all three.

—[Youth's Companion.

BIRDS IN TIERS.

Three tiers of brilliantly colored little birds was one of the many pretty sights I often saw in the bird-market in Paris. To lighten his burden, the owner of these pretty songsters had placed a great many of them into one large cage. The cage had but a single perch—a long one, to be sure, yet at best it could hold only one third of the birds. As you may suppose, all places on this perch were always in great demand, and usually its whole length was fully occupied by the tiny warblers, crowded together in jolly companionship. Flying about the cage in all directions were those not fortunate enough to secure "seats" and their antics in endeavoring to find a resting-place were very pretty and clever. Alighting on the seated ones, they would wedge their tiny feet between two of them in an attempt to reach the perch; and sometimes they succeeded; but more often a second tier of birds were started by the new comers coolly getting upon the backs of the first. A slight disturbance of the centre of gravity, however, and all would come tumbling down. Then there would be a great commotion and a perfect medley of color, as the birds rushing again, pell-mell, for the coveted places. Presently quiet would be restored, and the two tiers of birds again successfully completed.

But there were still others flying about, or hopping around on the bottom of the cage, who also expected to get resting-places. To perch on top of the second tier was indeed a very pretty and a very difficult performance, as there was considerable wobbling in the lower tiers, even at at the lightest touch of a hovering bird. Finally, with dainty wings and feet outstretched in slow descent, a bright little acrobat would start the third tier. But alas! the next bird might prove a careless little fellow, and would upset them all.

However, in spite of accidents and carelessness, the third tier was often finished, and sometimes it lasted even several minutes before it was demolished. But when the pyramid was completed, usually some hungry little chap in the first story, spying a dainty morsel lying on the bottom of the cage, would withdraw his support, to the disaster and confusion of the crowd.

Thus it went on, all day long—incessant change of place and form and color. Happily through it all the little acrobats were as merry as birds could be, pouring out their liquid music into the golden sunshine, joyously twisting and shaking their bright little heads. The grand music of old Notre Dame Cathedral, close by, was not more charming than that of this pretty feathery choir singing under the kind inspiration of a soft June sky.—[St. Nicholas.

Suiting the Market.

Some English merchants observing that the Chinese and Japanese used thin flat iron boilers, which lasted a short time, ordered a consignment of thick English boilers, for cooking rice. Being much strong and cheaper they were bought up, but a second cargo had no sale, it being found that the cost of fuel for the thick boilers exceeded the cost of repairing the native cooking implements. English needles sent to China in the usual black paper are not bought, black being an unlucky color. This is as bad as sending cotton goods to Morocco with texts from the Koran, which, instead of attracting buyers, are tabooed by the government there.—[Leisure Hour.

There are eight Waterloo veterans still alive in France.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Selah."

TEXT: "*Selah.*"—Psalms lxi., 4.

The majority of Bible readers look upon this word of my text as of no importance. They consider it a superfluity, a mere filling in, a meaningless interjection, a useless refrain, an undefined echo. Selah! But I have to tell you that it is no Scriptural accident. It occurs seventy-four times in the Book of Psalms and three times in the Book of Habakkuk. You must not charge this perfect book with seventy-seven trivialities. Selah! It is an enthroned word. If, according to an old writer, some words are battles, then this word is a Marathon, a Thermopylæ, a Sedan, a Waterloo. It is a word decisive, sometimes for poetic beauty, sometimes for grandeur, and sometimes for eternal import. Through it roll the thundering chariots of the Omnipotent God.

I take this word for my text because I am so often asked what is its meaning, or whether it has any meaning at all. It has an ocean of meaning, from which I shall this morning dip up only four or five bucketfuls. I will speak to you, so far as I have time, of the Selah of poetic significance, the Selah of intermission, the Selah of emphasis and the Selah of perpetuity.

Are you surprised that I speak of the Selah of poetic significance? Surely, the God who sapphired the heavens and made the earth a rosebud of beauty, with oceans hanging to it like drops of morning dew, would not make a Bible without rhythm, without redolence, without blank verse. God knew that eventually the Bible would be read by a great majority of young people, for in this world of malaria and casualty an octogenarian is exceptional, and as thirty years is more than the average of human life, if the Bible is to be a successful book it must be adapted to the young. Hence the prosody of the Bible—the drama of Job, the pastoral of Ruth, the epic of Judges, the dithyrambic of Habakkuk, the threnody of Jeremiah, the lyric of Solomon's Song, the oratorio of the Apocalypse, the idyl, the strophe and antistrophe, and the Selah of the Psalms.

Wherever you find this word Selah it means that you are to rouse up to great stanza, that you are to open your soul to great analogies, that you are to spread the wing of your imagination for great flight. "I answered thee in the secret place of thunder; I proved thee at the waters of Meribah. Selah." "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved; I bear up the pillars of it. Selah." "Who is the King of Glory? The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory. Selah." "Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance. Selah." "Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah." "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah." "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Selah." "I will hide under the covert of Thy wings. Selah." "Oh, God, when Thou wentest forth before Thy people, when Thou didst march through the wilderness. Selah."

Whoever you find this word it is a signal of warning hung out to tell you to stand off the track while the rushing train goes by with its imperial passengers, Poetic word, charged with sunrise and sunset, and tempest and earthquake, and resurrections and millenniums.

Next I come to speak of the Selah of intermission. Gesenius, Tholuck, Hengstenberg and other writers agree in saying that this word Selah means a rest in music; what the Greeks call a diapsalma, a pause, a halt in the solemn march of cantillation.

Every musician knows the importance of it. If you ever saw Jullien, the great musical leader, stand before five thousand singers and players upon instruments, and with one stroke of his baton smite the multitudinous hallelujah into silence, and then, soon after that, with another stroke of his baton rose up the full orchestra to a great outburst of harmony, then you know the mighty effect of a musical pause. It gives more power to what went before; it gives more power to what is to come after.

So God thrusts the Selah into His Bible and into our lives, compelling us to stop and think, stop and consider, stop and admire, stop and pray, stop and repent, stop and be sick, stop and die. It is not the great number of times that we read the Bible through that makes us intelligent in the Scriptures. We must pause. What though it take an hour for one word? What though it take a week for one verse? What though it take a year for one chapter? We must pause and measure the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the universe, the eternity of meaning in one verse.

I should like to see some one sail around one little adverb in the Bible, a little adverb of two letters, during one lifetime—the word "so" in the New Testament passage, "God so loved the world." Augustine made a long pause after the verse, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ," and it converted him. Matthew Henry made a long pause after the verse, "Open Thou my lips, and my mouth shall show forth Thy praise," and it converted him. William Cowper made a long pause after the verse, "Being freely justified by His grace," and it converted him. When God tells us seventy-seven times meditatively to pause in reading two books of the Bible, He leaves to our common sense to decide how often we should pause in reading the other sixty-four books of the Bible.

We must pause and ask for more light. We must pause and weep over our sins. We must pause and absorb the strength of one promise. I sometimes hear people boasting about how many times they have read the Bible through, when they seem to know no more about it than a passenger would know about the State of Pennsylvania who should go through it in a St. Louis lightning express train and in a Pullman sleeper," the two characteristics of the journey, velocity and somnolence. It is not the number of of times you go through the Bible, but the number of times the Bible goes through you. Pause, reflect. Selah!

So also on the scroll of your life and mind. We go rushing on in the song of our prosperity from note of joy to note of joy, and it is a long drawn out legato, and we become indifferent and unappreciative when suddenly we come upon a blank in the music. There is nothing between those bars. A pause. God will fill it up with a sick bed, or a commercial disaster, or a grave. But, thank God, it is not a breaking down. It is only a pause. It helps us to appreciate the blessings that are gone. It gives us higher appreciation of the blessings that are to come.

The Selah of Habakkuk and David is a dividing line between two anthems. David begins his book with the words, "Blessed is the man," and after seventy-four Selahs he closes his book with the words, "Praise ye the Lord." So there are mercies behind us, and there are going to be mercies before us. It is good for us that God halts us in our fortunes, and halts us with physical distress, and halts us at the graves of our dead. More than once you and I have been halted by such a Selah. You wrung your hands and said: "I can't see any sense in this Providence; I can't see why God gave me that child, if He is so soon going to take it away. Oh, my desolate home! Oh, my broken heart!" You could not understand it. But it was not a Selah of overthrow. It gave you greater appreciation of the blessings that have gone; it will yet give you greater appreciation of the blessings that will come.

When the Huguenots were being very much persecuted in France a father and mother were obliged to fly from the country, leaving their child in the possession of a comparative stranger. They did not know whether they would ever return, or returning, if they would be able to recognize their child, for by that time she might be grown. The mother was almost frenzied at the thought of leaving the child, and then, even if coming back again, not being able to know her. Before they left the father drew his sword and he marked the wrist of that child with a deep cut. It must have been a great exigency to make a father do that.

Years of absence passed on and after awhile the parents returned, and their first anxiety was to find their lost child, They looked up and down the land, examining the wrists of the young people, when lo! after awhile the father found a maiden with a scar upon her wrist. She knew him not, but he knew her. And oh, the joy of the reunion! So it is now. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." He cutteth, He marketh and when He comes to claim His own the Lord will know them that are His; know them by the scar of their trouble, know them by the stroke of their desolation.

Oh, it is good that the Lord sometimes halts us. David says, "It is good that I have been afflicted. Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now have I kept Thy word." Indeed, we must all soon stop. Scientists have improved human longevity, but none of them have proposed to make terrene life perpetual. But the Gospel makes death a Selah between two beatitudes—between dying triumph on the one side of the grave and celestial escort on the other side of the grave. Going out of this life to the unprepared is a great horror.

"Give me more laudanum," said dying Mirabeau; "give me more laudanum that I may not think of eternity and what is to come." And dying Hobbes said, "I leave my body to the grave and my soul to the great perhaps." It was the discord of an infidel's life breaking down into the jargon of despair; but the Gospel makes the death of the Christain a Selah between redemption and enthronement. "Almost well," said dying Richard Baxter, "almost well." "Play those notes over again—those notes which have been so great a delight and solace to me," said the dying Christian Mozart. "None but Christ, none but Christ," exclaimed dying Lambert.

Richard Cameron, the Scotch covenanter, went into the battle three times praying: "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe. This is the day I have longed for. This is the day I shall get my crown. Come, let us fight it to the last. Forward!" So you see there is only a short pause, a Selah of intermission, between dying consolations on the one side and overstopping raptures on the other.

> My flesh shall slumber in the ground
> Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
> Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
> And in my Saviour's image rise.

I next speak of the Selah of emphasis. Ewald, the German orientalist and theologian, says that this word means to ascend; and wherever you find it, he says, you must look after the modulation of the voice and you must put more force into your utterance. It is a Selah of emphasis. Ah! my friends, you and I need to correct our emphasis. We put too much emphasis on the world and not enough on God and the next world. People think these things around us are so important, the things of the next are not worthy of our consideration.

The first need for some of us is to change our emphasis. Look at wretchedness on a throne. Napoleon, while yet emperor of France, sat down dejected, his hands over his face. A lad came in with a tray of food and said, "Eat, it will do you good." The emperor looked up and said, "You are from the country?" The lad replied, "Yes." "Your father has a cottage and a few acres of ground?" "Yes." "There is happiness," said the dejected emperor. Ah! Napoleon never put the emphasis in the right place until he was expiring at St. Helena.

On the other hand, look at Satisfaction amid the worst earthly disadvantage. "I never saw until I was blind," said a Christian man. "I never knew what contentment was while I had my eyesight as I know what content is now that I have lost my eyesight. I affirm, though few would credit it, that I would not exchange my present position and circumstances for my circumstances before I lost my eyesight." That man put the emphasis in the right place. We want to put less stress upon this world and more stress upon our God as our everlasting portion.

David had found out the nothingness of this world and the all-sufficiency of God. Notice how he interjects the Selahs. "Trust in the Lord at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before Him. God is a refuge for us. Selah." "Blessed be the Lord who daily loads us with benefits, even the God of our salvation. Selah." "The Lord shall count, when He writeth up the people, that this man was born there. Selah." Let the world have its honors, and its riches, and its pomp. Let me have the Lord for my light, my peace, my fortress, my pardon, my hope, my heaven.

> What sinners value I resign;
> Lord! 'tis enough that Thou art mine.
> I shall behold Thy blissful face,
> And stand complete in righteousness.
>
> This world is all an empty show,
> But the bright world to which I go
> Hath joys substantial and sincere;
> When shall I wake and find me there?
>
> O glorious hour! O blest abode!
> I shall be near and like my God,
> And sin and sense no more control
> The endless pleasures of my soul.

But when I speak of the Selah of emphasis I must notice it is a startling, a dramatic emphasis. It has in it the Hark, the Hist of the drama. That wakening and arousing emphasis we who preach or instruct need to use more frequently. The sleepiest audiences in the world are religious audiences.

You Sabbath-school teachers ought to have more of the dramatic element in your instructions. By graphic Scripture scene, by anecdote, by descriptive gesture, by impersonation urge your classes to right action. We want in all our schools and colleges and prayer meetings, and in all our attempts at reform, and in all our churches to have less of the style didactic and more of the style dramatic.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and suffering I saw one slippery morning in the streets of Philadelphia. Just ahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the knee; from the pallor of the boy's cheek the amputation not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm—food he had begged, I supposed, at the doors. As he passed on over the slippery pavement cautiously and carefully, I steadied him until his crutch slipped and he fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm; but when I saw the blood run down his pale cheek I was completely overcome. **Fifty essays about the suffering of the poor could not touch one like that little drama of accident and suffering.**

Oh, we want in all our different departments of usefulness—and I address hundreds of people who are trying to do good—we want more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this way is to drone religion, to moan religion, to croak religion, to sepulchrize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Sabbath morning by Sabbath morning I address many theological students who are preparing for the ministry. They come in here from the different institutions. I say to them this morning: If you will go home and look over the history of the church you will find that those men have brought most souls to Christ who have been dramatic—Rowland Hill, dramatic; Thomas Chalmers, dramatic; Thomas Guthrie, dramatic; John Knox, dramatic; Robert McCheyne, dramatic; Christmas Evans, dramatic; George Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, dramatic; Robert South, dramatic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, dramatic; Dr. Nott, dramatic. When you get into the ministry, if you attempt to culture that element and try to wield it for God you will meet with mighty rebuff and caricature, and ecclesiastical counsel will take your case in charge, and they will try to put you down, but the God who starts you will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky.

What we want, ministers and laymen, is to get our sermons, and our exhortations, and our prayers out of the old rut. I see a great deal of discussion in the religious papers about why people do not come to church. They do not come because they are not interested. The old hackneyed religious phrases that come moving down through the centuries will never arrest the masses. What we want to-day, you in your sphere and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the japonicas wet with the morning dew; nor the heavy bones of extinct megatherium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon lake.

We want to drive out the drowsy, and the prosaic, and the tedious, and the humdrum, and introduce the brightness and vivacity, and the holy sarcasm, and the sanctified wit, and the epigrammatic power, and the blood red earnestness, and the fire of religious zeal and I do not know of any way of doing it as well as through the dramatic. Attention! Behold! Hark! Selah!

Next I speak of the Selah of perpetuity. The Targum, which is the Bible in Chaldee, renders this word of my text "forever." Many writers agree in believing and stating that one meaning of this word is "forever." In this very verse from which I take my text Selah means not only poetic significance and intermission and emphasis, but it means eternal reverberation — forever! God's government forever, God's goodness forever, the gladness of the righteous forever. Of course you and I have not surveyor's chain with enough links to measure that domain of meaning. In this world we must build everything on a small scale. A hundred years are a great while. A tower five hundred feet is a great height. A journey of four thousand miles is very long. But eternity! If the archangel has not strength of wing to fly across it, but flutters and drops like a wounded seagull, there is no need of our trying in the small shallow of human thought to voyage across it.

A skeptic, desiring to show his contempt for the passing years and to show that he could build enduringly, had his own sepulcher made of the finest and the hardest marble, and then he had put on the door the words, "For time and for eternity," but it so happened that the seed of a tree somehow got into an unseen crevice of the marble. That seed grew and enlarged until it became a tree and split the marble to pieces. There can be no eternalization of anything earthly. But forever! Will you and I live as long as that? We are apt to think of the grave as the terminus. We are apt to think of the hearse as our last vehicle. We are apt to think of seventy or eighty or ninety years, and then a cessation.

Instead of that we find the marble slab of the tomb is only a milestone, marking the first mile, and that the great journey is beyond. We have only time enough in this world to put on the sandals and to clasp our girdle and to pick up our staff. We take our first step from cradle to grave, and then we open the door and start—great God, whither? The clock strikes the passing away of time, but not the passing away of eternity. Measureless, measureless! This Selah of perpetuity makes earthly inequalities so insignificant, the difference between scepter and needle, between Alhambra and hut, between chariot and cart, between throne and curbstone, between Axminster and bare floor, between satin and sackcloth, very trivial.

This Selah of perpetuity makes our getting ready so important. For such prolongation of travel what outfit of guidebooks, of passports and of escort? Are we putting out on a desert, simoom swept and ghoul hunted, or into regions of sun lighted and spray sprinkled gardens? Will it be Elysium or Gehenna? Once started in that world, we cannot stop. The current is so swift that once in no oar can resist it, no helm can steer out of it, no herculean or titanic arm can baffle it. Hark to the long resounding echo, "forever!" Oh, wake up to the interest of your deathless spirit! Strike out for heaven. Rouse ye, men and women for whom Jesus died. Selah! Selah! Forever! Forever!

SINCE the first of March the price of American beef in the English market has fallen about a penny and a half, or 3 cents, per pound. It is more interesting than agreeable to learn that English consumers are getting American beef cheaper than American consumers can get it, and that this state of things is likely to continue for some time. The meat companies are understood to be losing on their English business, and it is believed that they will seek to make good their losses out of the American public.

IT is said that Paris receives with jeers the announcement of Madame. Bernhardt that she intends to pass the autumn of her life in a convent; but they should remember over there that Bernhardt can never grow old, and that by the time she came to the autumn of her life there would be nothing else in the world that would be novel to her except the convent.

THE sugar trust has adopted the plan which the whisky trust has found so effective, of giving heavy rebates to grocers who buy of it alone and observe the laws for the "regulation" of trade as laid down by it. The methods of monopoly have become an exact science.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 29.

Lesson Text: "Nebuchadnezzar's Dream," Daniel ii., 36-49—Golden Text: Heb. iv., 13—Commentary.

36. "This is the dream, and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king." Daniel offered to show the king both the dream and the interpretation if he would give him time. Then Daniel and his companions gave themselves to prayer, and the secret was revealed unto Daniel in a night vision (verses 16-19); after which Daniel stands before the king, and giving all the credit to the God of heaven, he tells the dream and is now about to give the interpretation (verses 27-35). Consider Joseph in a similar way glorifying God (Gen. xli, 15, 16). And as to dreams see Gen. xx., 3; xxxi., 24; xxxvii., 5, 9; xl., 5; I Kings iii., 5; Dan. iv., 5; vii., 1; Math. i., 20; ii., 12, 19, 22.

37. "The God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power and strength and glory." Not by His own might had He obtained it, but God had given it to him. One of the greatest facts of this book is that "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will" (chapter iv., 17, 25, 32). There is nothing good which we possess which God has not given to us (Jas. i., 17); and His gifts are bestowed upon us that thereby we may glorify Him. We are expected to glorify the God in whose hands our breath is and whose are all our ways (chapter v., 23).

38. "And hath made the Ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold." We are reminded of the original dominion given to Adam (Gen. i., 28) whereby he was to magnify God; but as he failed, so all his children have failed, and shall fail till He come, the King who shall reign in righteousness, the last Adam who shall subdue all things unto Himself and be King over all the earth (Isa. xxxii., 1; I Cor. xv., 45, 25; Zech. xiv. 9; Rev. xi., 15).

39. "And after these shall arise another, and another, which shall bear rule over all the earth." One great peculiarity of the kingdoms designated by the metals of this image is that they were to have dominion over the known world. Their authority was to be world wide. The two world powers to succeed the Babylonian were, without a possibility of mistake, the Medo-Persian, and then the Grecian. This the Spirit plainly states in chapters v., 28; viii., 20, 27.

40. "And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron, forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all." It is equally clear that the next world wide dominion after the Grecian was the Roman (Luke ii., 1), under whose principles of government all nations may be said to continue. There has been no world wide dominion by any empire since the Roman, nor will there be till the stone kingdom of the Lord Jesus is established on earth.

41, 42. "And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes part of potter's clay and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; partly strong and partly broken." There will be power mixed up with that which is wholly of man; power in the hands of the people having no internal stability, though something is left of the strength of the iron. (Tregelles.)

43. "And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men." This seems to refer to Gen. vi., 2, where the marriages of the seed of the godly Seth with the daughters of ungodly Cain are described in similar words. The reference, therefore, seems to be to the blending of the Christianized Roman empire with the pagan nations, a deterioration being the result. Charlemagne and Napoleon made an effort to reunite the parts into one great empire, but in vain. Christ alone shall effect that. (Fausset.)

44. "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed." "These kings" signify the final state of the Roman empire, represented by the ten toes. They cannot mean the four successional monarchies, as they do not coexist as the holders of power If the fourth had been meant, the singular, not the plural, would be used. The falling of the stone on the image must mean destroying judgment on the fourth Gentile power, not gradual evangelization of it by grace, and the destroying judgment cannot be dealt by Christians, for they are taught to submit to the powers that be, so that it must be dealt by Christ Himself at His coming again. (Tregelles.)

45. "The great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is certain and the interpretation sure." That Christ shall break in pieces the kingdoms of this world when He returns in power and glory is unmistakably clear from such passages as Ps. ii., 8, 9; cxlix., 5-9; Rev. ii., 26, 27; xi., 15-18; xix., 11-15. His kingdom will end and supersede all the others, and shall not, like the Babylonian, Medo-Persian and Grecian pass to others, but it shall stand forever. That the kingdom which was at hand when he came in His humiliation was not then set up, but postponed till His return, is evident from Luke xix., 11, 12. The establishment of His kingdom is sure because it is the work of the Lord of Hosts, who hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand (Isa. xiv., 24).

46. "Then the king Nebuchadnezzar fell upon his face and worshiped Daniel." That Daniel would not tolerate this we conclude from the conduct of Paul and Barnabas when in a certain place the people would have sacrificed unto them (Acts xiv., 15). And also from the conduct of the angel when John fell at his feet to worship him (Rev. xxii., 8, 9).

47. "The king answered unto Daniel and said." This seems to imply that Daniel protested against the king's worshiping him, and hence the king honors Daniel's God, saying, "Of a truth it is that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets, seeing thou couldst reveal this secret," Thus the king glorified God in Daniel (Gal. i., 24). To reject all praise of self, and seek not honor from man, but earnestly desire that God in all things may be glorified, this is the only true Christian life (II Cor. v., 15; John v., 44; I Pet. iv., 11.

48. "Then the king made Daniel a great man, and gave him many great gifts, and made him ruler." This is all in an earthly and apparent sense. Daniel was already great in the sight of God and had received great gifts from Him (chapter i., 17; Luke i., 15). But Daniel no doubt recognized the hand of God in this earthly promotion and would glorify God there as well as in a more lowly position.

49. "Daniel sat in the gate of the king." He did not forget his faithful friends, but obtained positions of honor for them also, but Daniel was over all. Very suggestive is this remarkable story of a Jew thus exalted by a Gentile world power.—Lesson Helper.

THE Emperor William has fewer happy days than the man who blacks the Emperor's shoes.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Salvation Army intends to show at the Exposition in a complete manner its whole scheme of moral and social reform.

THE general tint of the World's Fair Buildings will be pale ivory. Several of them, however, will show modification of that color.

THE liberation of carrier pigeons and the keeping of a record of their flight will be an interesting feature of the live stock exhibit at the Exposition.

THE Brazilian Minister at Washington has notified Director-General Davis that the Republic of Brazil will send a special commissioner to Chicago to arrange the preliminaries for its exhibit at the World's Fair.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Executive Exposition Commissioner for Canada, says that a large and excellent exhibit from the Dominion is assured. It will be especially notable in the lines of agriculture, dairying, minerals and manufactures.

LIBERIA, the negro republic, has accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition. Forty-five nations and thirty-one colonies and provinces have now accepted, and the aggregate of their appropriations, with thirty yet to hear from, is $4,646,895.

PHILADELPHIA'S contribution to the Pennsylvania exhibit at the Fair will include a number of articles of great historic interest. Among them are the desk and chairs used in the Continental Congress, and the celebrated portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

SUCCESS is already assured to the project which an association, under the auspices of the Board of Lady Managers, has of erecting several dormitories where women, especially those of the industrial class, can obtain neat, respectable and cheap living quarters, while visiting the Exposition.

ITALY has finally decided to take part officially in the Exposition, and has entrusted the management of participation to the various chambers of commerce in the principal Italian cities. The Government will encourage an extensive exhibition of Italian products and will transport all exhibits to New York in one of its war ships.

PROFESSOR CHARLES D. WALCOTT, of the United States Geological Survey, intends to have at the World's Fair an exhibit which will illustrate a section of the earth's crust, by specimens of the rock strata placed in their proper relative positions, and by collections of the characteristic fossils shown in connection with the formation in which they are found.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has accepted the invitation, conveyed to him by a committee, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Exposition Buildings next October. It is believed certain that every member of the President's Cabinet and of the Supreme Court, and nearly every Senator, Congressman and Governor also will be present on that occasion.

HELENA, Montana, will send to the Exposition a meteor, discovered near that city. It is composed of nickel and magnetic iron, and is in two pieces of ninety and seventy pounds respectively. It is reported that when found these pieces were in a hole in the ground large enough to contain a house, from which fact it is inferred that the meteor exploded when it struck the earth.

THE New York State Building at the Exposition, as shown by the plan which the commissioners have approved, will be one of the most commodious and artistic of all. It will measure 97 by 193 feet, be two stories high and covered with "staff," treated to represent marble. The estimated cost is from $80,000 to $100,000. The ground floor is to contain wide corridors, an information bureau, postoffice, parcel-room, open court and large reception room for women. The second story will have a large hall or auditorium, forty-two by eighty feet, a general reception room and an apartment for the newspaper men of the State who may be sent there.

MRS. VIOLA FULLER, of Mitchell, S. D., has applied for a space in the Woman's Building for a unique and beautiful opera cloak, the only one of its kind existing. The garment, which is fifty-seven inches in length, and circular in design, is composed entirely of certain small and particularly delicate feathers of prairie chickens. Only five or six feathers of this peculiar kind are found on a single bird, consequently the cloak represents not only ten years' patient labor, but the plumage of hundreds of birds. The feathers were sewed to the foundation one at a time and deeply overlapping, and now form a light, even surface as smooth as the bird's breast. The cloak is trimmed in otter fur, which is also the product of South Dakota.

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

The Department of Agriculture Issues a Report on That Subject.

Secretary Rusk has published a report on the wages of farm labor in the United States. The tables show that in 1866, monthly farm wages, without board, were as follows: In Eastern States, $33.31; Middle States, $29.83; Southern States, $16.63; Western States, $27.84; Mountain States, $27.23; Pacific States, $44.60, the average being $26.87. Wages were lowest in 1879, when the average was $16.05. Since then they have slowly increased year by year, until at present they are: In the Eastern States, $26.46; Middle States, $23.33; Southern States, $14.86; Western, $22.61; Mountain, $32.16; Pacific, $36.15. The average per month for the whole year being $18.60.

The report says that "A careful analysis of all the data collected concerning farm wages from 1840 to 1865, in comparison with results of the more recent investigations, will show that in fifty years the compensation of farm laborers has very nearly doubled."

CENSUS BULLETIN.

The Population of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Census Office issued a bulletin giving the population of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in 1890, by sex and nativity. The total population of New York is given as 5,997,853, of which 2,976,893 were males and 3,020,960 females, 4,426,803 native and 1,571,050 foreign born.

New Jersey had a population of 1,444,993, of which 720,819 were males and 724,114 females, 1,115,985 native and 328,975 foreign born.

Pennsylvania's population of 5,258,014 was made up of 2,666,331 males and 2,591,683 females, of which 4,412,294 were native and 845,720 foreign born.

The number of males in the three States has increased in the last decade 1,162,144, or 22.34 per cent. It is shown by accompanying tables that the females in New York and New Jersey in 1890 slightly predominated, while in Pennsylvania the males were slightly in excess.

LYNCH law has been established in Tangiers, Algeria, the innovation having been introduced through the lack of judges and gendarmes. Eight Arabs have been lynched.

A DREAM LADY.

How looked my love? Go ask the Tuscan gray
How, in the golden heart of Paradise,
Fell on his tranced soul the tender eyes
Of Beatrice—or ask Petrarch to say
How Laura's beauty on his spirit lay,
What time she thrilled it with such rhapsodies;
Or ask of Tasso in what angel guise
His Leonora wooed his woes away.
So looked my lady, but she did not speak,
Nor lift a hand, nor smile on me, nor sigh,
Nor greet my soul with any outward sign;
Yet by the token flowers of either cheek,
And by the dewy pleading of her eye,
I saw—I felt—I knew that she was mine.
—James Newton Matthews in Indianapolis Journal.

The Telephone in New Brunswick.

The telephone has an enviable reputation in one family at least. An old farmer who keeps a summer boarding house on the St. John river, in New Brunswick, was asked by an American how letters should be addressed to reach him. "Oh, don't mind the letters," he said, "there's a telephone up to the house. Whenever you want me, just call me up and my wife will answer you." "But," said the other, "I'm an American, and I may want to write you some time." "Well," answered the old farmer, "haven't you people got telephones in your country?" "Of course, but"— "Well," interrupted the Canadian, "then just call me up when you want me and I guess you'll get us." That settled the discussion right there.—New York Tribune.

The common opinion that kangaroos use their strong, muscular tails as a means of propulsion in their flying leaps, which often cover from twenty to thirty feet each, is at once seen to be fallacious by any one who joins in a kangaroo hunt. When sitting erect in attitude of observation the tail is used as an important factor in the support of the body, and when the animal is feeding (at which times it moves about in a lazy, crawling gait upon all four of its feet), it drags limply over the earth.

In running, however, it is curved gracefully upward to clear the ground, and never once touches it during the kangaroo's flight, being seen to fulfill the office of a balancing pole and preserving the animal's equilibrium by shifting positions according to the nature of the ground.—Boston Journal.

Cigars and Music Combined.

While I stood at the showcase in a cigar store the other day a music box began playing. I looked all about the store to see where the melody came from, but the instrument was nowhere visible.

Finally the storekeeper, with a broad smile on his face, took a cigar box down from the row on a shelf and set it before me. As he opened the lid the playing ceased. I looked into the box and saw that the lower half of it was devoted to the music box.

"This is the novel way," said the dealer, "that a firm has chosen to introduce a new brand of cigars."—New York Herald.

The Original Eleven Ostriches.

The longevity of the ostrich is a quality that commends it to capitalists. Arthur Douglass, a poor sheep farmer near Graham's Town, South Africa, was the pioneer ostrich farmer. He started in 1865 with eleven wild bird chicks, and finding that they could be raised in captivity, he started in to supply the market with domestic feathers. He has raised and sold thousands of chicks and stocked many of the surrounding ranches, has marketed thousands of dollars' worth of feathers, and still has the eleven original wild birds breeding and yielding good marketable feathers.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What the Present Was Used For.

There was once a school teacher who received from her pupils a most elaborate jewel casket of glass and silver. Not long afterward she announced in family conclave, "That thing is horrid, but we really must use it." "We?" queried her mother. "Why, how many of us are expected to make use of it?" "As many as possible, I should say," was the innocent reply. "Isn't it a pickle jar?"—Youth's Companion.

Knew How to Wait.

Van Jorkins (to applicant for position of butler)—You are familiar with waiting?

John Thomas—Oh, yes, sir.

Van Jorkins—Where did you get your experience?

John Thomas—I was a fashionable tailor, sir; and I gave long credits.—New York Epoch.

His Predicament.

Lady (to deaf butcher)—Well, Mr. Smallbones, how do you find yourself today?

Smallbones—Well, I'm pretty well used up, mum. Every rib's gone, they've almost torn me to pieces for my shoulders, and I never had such a run on my legs.—London Tit-Bits.

A Poetic Child.

My oldest boy, who has not yet reached the mature age of three, has, I think, a poetic way of expressing himself. Thus the other day, on noticing the ripples on the lake in Central park, caused by the wind, he exclaimed, "Mamma, look; see how the water is laughing."—New York Cor. Babyhood.

An English writer asserts that no matter what species of oysters are placed in the English beds, where the natives are in excess, they very soon, "by interbreeding, become of a uniform character, the descendants being all practically native oysters."

Less Costs More.

"Look here, this is an outrage," said a gentleman in a restaurant the other night where a table d'hote dinner is served for a dollar. "I only had half what you've got on the bill of fare here, and you've charged me twenty cents more than though I had taken the whole dinner."

"Very true, sir, but then you had your pick, and so you are charged a la carte."

The diner didn't see it.—New York Herald.

In the abysses of the oceans, below 500 fathoms, many animals have either imperfect eyes or none. Their condition in this regard affords a suggestive parallel to that of cave life, and the causes are probably the same. Science is of the opinion that all deep sea life originally emigrated from the shallows.

Building Activity.

"Buildings are going up in this part of the city with great rapidity," remarked the funny spectator as he stood on the corner watching a burning block. —Baltimore American.

Mill Creek.

Cool weather for this time of year.

Preaching services in the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

David Simpson paid a short call to Mapleton friends on Saturday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Simpson, sons and master Chalmers Simpson are visiting in Philadelphia.

It is remarkable the effect that a little bit of unadulterated truth produces upon some people.

Harry Arnold and James C. Bordell have started on a western trip. The state of Minnesota is the objective point.

We hear that music for the 30th will be furnished by a drum corps. The Memorial exercises will be held in the forenoon. Rev. B. H. Hart will be the orator of the occasion.

An unknown tramp was struck a short distance above Bridgeport by second section of Pacific west on Saturday morning. He was instantly killed by the concussion. He had just finished breakfasting at the expense of one of Bridgeport's citizens, and remarked that he was pretty close death; and in less than five minutes his unconsciously prophetic words were fulfilled. He was aged about seventy, almost blind and deaf.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING.

Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,

5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Huntingdon Planing Mill.

Having bought what is known as the Henry Clay Mill property in Petersburg and made arrangements with the manufacturers for a complete equipment of the latest improved and best wood working machines in the market, and with the assistance of skilled and competent workmen, we are now prepared to receive orders for

All Kinds of Planing Mill Work,

consisting of white pine, yellow pine, and hemlock flooring and siding, or any kind that may be called for.

Sash, doors, blinds, shutters, window and door frames, mouldings of all descriptions, stair rails, Newel Posts bolsters scroll work, turnings and all styles and kinds of house finishings.

We will keep in stock at all times bill stuff of all sizes, shingles, lath, pickets and fencing of all kinds, in fact everything usually kept by first-class planing mill and lumber yard.

Hoping to receive a part of your patronage, we remain

Yours Respectfully,

Huntingdon Planing Mill Co.

We have bought the entire stock of the late Cottage Planing Mill Company.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

STRAW - HATS

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.

Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. Gillam.

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LUMBER!

We have on hand a large lot of Lumber, such as Boards and Frame Stuff, which we will sell cheap at the mill. We are also prepared to cut

Bills to Order

on short notice. Can also furnish Worked Lumber, such as Flooring and Wainscoating of oak or pine; also Poplar Siding. Roofing Lath, $3.00 per 1,000, Chestnut or White Pine Shingles, $4.00 per 1,000, at our mill, which is located 1½ miles north of Saltillo, at curve of E. B. T. R.R.

In order to close out this "set," will sell whole

House Bills,

COMPLETE, on note for any length of time. We are fully equipped for this, having a planing mill at Saltillo (M. S. McNeil, Superintendent) in connection wirh our saw mil.

We have a lot of Boards which we will sell at mill at $8.00 per 1,000.

Send us your orders.

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Hudson & Kimmel,

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Late Commissioner of Pensions,

Washington D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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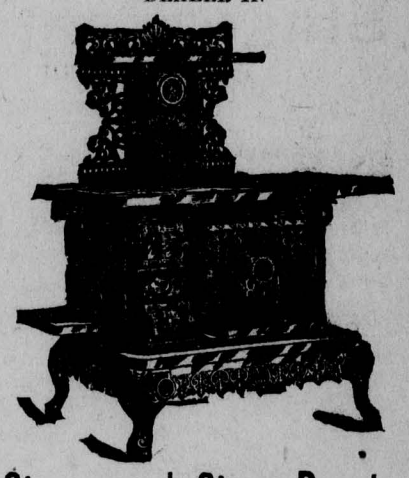

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